

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

EEC-ACP TALKS ON NEW LOME CONVENTION OPEN IN BRUSSELS

OW192113Y Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Negotiations between 53 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the European Economic Community (EEC) for a new convention to succeed the Lome Convention entered upon the stage of substantial discussions here today. The negotiations, conducted at the ambassadorial level, were officially opened here on July 24.

The Lome Convention was signed between 46 ACP countries and the EEC in the capital of Togo on February 28, 1975. Its signing was the fruit of the West European countries' decision to adjust their relations with the Third World countries through "dialogue" rather than "confrontation," and it marked a major development in the relations between the second world and the Third World. Since the signing of the Lome Convention, the economic and trade relations between the two sides have developed rapidly. The convention has been conducive to the development of the economies of the Third World countries and their resistance to the economic infiltration of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. At the same time, it has been beneficial to the EEC in maintaining and expanding its traditional markets for raw materials supply and commodity sales.

At present, 14.5 percent of the industrial raw materials which the EEC countries need come from the ACP countries. For instance, more than 55 percent of the bauxite, 50 percent of the copper ore, 30 percent of the manganese, great quantities of the timber, tin, iron ore and phosphorus which the EEC countries need come from the ACP countries. Besides, 80 percent of the peanut oil and 40 percent of the coffee the EEC countries consume are supplied by the same countries. On the other hand, 40 percent of the goods the ACP countries import from abroad are produced in the EEC countries. The EEC countries have very close economic relations with many ACP countries, their former colonies. Proceeding from their own interests, the former naturally oppose the two superpowers' attempt to have a finger in the pie by way of infiltration.

Both sides have generally noted with satisfaction the development of events since the Lome Convention. The volume of trade between the two sides totalled 24,920 million European units of account (some 30,000 million U.S. dollars) last year, with the ACP countries having a small surplus. The trade volume represented a more than 50 percent increase over 1974, a year before the Lome Convention was signed.

Up to early last July, the financial aid offered by the EEC to the ACP countries totalled 1,250 million European units of account. 73 percent of the aid was given gratis. There were more than 200 aid projects, averaging four to five projects in each ACP country.

The Lome Convention now in effect will expire on March first, 1980. It stipulates that the talks on a new convention should be started 18 months before the old one expires. Now the talks on matters of substance have started and some of the fundamental positions of the two sides have come to light. The EEC holds that a new convention be drafted on the basis of the old one with some adjustments and improvements. The ACP countries, on the other hand, are urging that while keeping intact all useful clauses in the Lome Convention, the two sides should conclude a new-type convention bearing the mark of the 1980s and embodying the spirit of establishing a new international economic order, rather than doing only patchwork on the current convention.

On specific problems, the EEC countries stress that their investments in the ACP countries should be guaranteed, but the latter regard this as a futile and unacceptable demand. In the field of financial cooperation, the ACP countries call for an increase in aid funds. They want to see a joint management of the "European development fund" in place of the prevailing practice of management by the EEC alone. As to the system for stabilizing the level of export earnings, the ACP countries want to add some products, especially mineral products, to the current list of 18 primary products. But the EEC has not yet made known its attitude towards these demands.

Generally speaking, the differences between the two sides have been noticeable since the talks on concrete problems began. However, in the face of the threat from the two super-powers, especially the aggressive expansion by the Soviet Union, both the EEC and the ACP countries are in need of developing their relations so as to resist such expansion and penetration. The number of ACP countries which joined the Lome Convention was 46 in 1975 when the convention was signed. Now, seven more ACP countries have signed the convention and some other countries are applying for membership. Under such circumstances, there is still the possibility for the participants of the negotiations to frame a better convention.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER RECEIVES HEAD OF PRC LIAISON OFFICE

OW200725Y Peking MCNA in English 0711 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--President Carter received Chai Tse-min, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America, at the White House yesterday and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a Washington report.

Chai Tse-min conveyed the regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, National People's Congress Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to President Carter, and the latter also asked Chai Tse-min to convey his regards to the Chinese leaders.

Present on the occasion were Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state; Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for the National Security Council, and Richard C. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America, was also present.

U.S. NEWSPAPER EDITORS MEET VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO

OW191720Y Peking MCNA in English 1703 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, met the third delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to China, here this evening.

He had a friendly conversation with Howard H. Hays Jr., leader of the delegation and editor of the PRESS-ENTERPRISE; Vermont Royster, deputy leader of the delegation and columnist of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, and other American friends and answered their questions.

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Present at the meeting were Wang Jo-shui, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY; Peng Ti, leading member of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Chien Chi-chen and Wang Chen, director and deputy director of the Information Department; and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Feted by PEOPLE'S DAILY

OW191952Y Peking NCNA in English 1855 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the third delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to China with Howard H. Hays Jr., chief editor of PRESS-ENTERPRISE, as leader, and Vermont Royster, columnist of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, as deputy leader.

PRC TRADE COUNCIL OFFICIAL FETES U.S. DELEGATION

OW191722Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met and hosted a banquet in honour of Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China Trade and his assistant.

Mr. Phillips arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and was greeted at the airport by Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council.

Mr. Phillips will have business discussions with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, various foreign trade corporations and other units concerned.

SEVERAL U.S. CITIES HIT BY TEACHERS STRIKES

OW191956Y Peking NCNA in English 1902 GMT 19 Sep 78

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--As schools prepared to open, many teachers in the United States have held strikes to demand higher wages and better teaching conditions, according to reports from Washington.

In New Orleans, 4,000 teachers started a strike on August 30. They were later joined by school bus drivers. The striking teachers and their supporters marched through downtown New Orleans on September 4. At a rally after the march, teachers cheered pledges of solidarity from the longshoremen, meat cutters and others. The strike has also won support from many students and their parents, many of whom joined the picketing.

In Philadelphia, 13,000 teachers began a strike with mass picketing on September 1. Marching in front of the Board of Education offices, they shouted, "No contract, no work." In Seattle, the opening of schools were postponed because 4,000 teachers walked off the job on August 29. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in Marion, Ind., some teachers have been thrown into prison or fined because of their militant action during the strike. More than 1,400 teachers in Chicago's nine city colleges went on strike recently.

According to a U.S. news agency, strikes by teachers have affected 400,000 students in nine states--California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Washington. "There are probably 50 teachers' strikes happening right now in the U.S.," said an official of the National Educational Association.

The wave of strikes waged by teachers reflects deepening educational crisis in the United States. In recent years, the number of teachers has been reduced and many teachers have been assigned more work due to cut in educational funds. In addition, basic equipment like text books are lacking in schools and classes are oversized. All these have aroused growing dissatisfaction among teachers, students and their parents.

BRIEFS

BOSTON COLLEGE PROFESSOR--Peking, 18 Sep --Li Su, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Professor Yuh-Kang pan of the Boston College of the United States of America. After the meeting, Li Su dined the American professor. The professor arrived in China on August 7 to give lectures at the Langchow Institute of Chemical Physics. [Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

NORTH ASIA

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS VISITING JAPANESE BUDDHISTS DELEGATION

OW190829Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 19 Sep 78

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien this morning met with the fourth Japanese Sokagakkai delegation led by its President Daisaku Ikeda, with Gakudo Nomura as advisor.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends. Daisaku Ikeda said: "We express our hearty thanks to the Chinese friends for the kind hospitality accorded to us during our present visit to China."

The Chinese vice-premier replied: "We are old friends. Your visit to China is all the more welcome following the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship."

Present on the occasion were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chao Pu-chu, a leading member of the Buddhist Association of China; Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Delegation Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW191955Y Peking NCNA in English 1858 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Daisaku Ikeda, leader of the fourth Japanese Sokagakkai delegation and president of Sokagakkai, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

Among the guests were Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and his wife Ching Pu-chun.

President Daisaku Ikeda and Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the people of Japan and China.

Japanese friends sang the "Beloved China," a song composed by President Daisaku Ikeda. They also sang in Chinese another song "And Esteemed Premier Chou," which drew warm applause from the Chinese friends present.

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Present at the banquet were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chao Pu-chu, leading member of the Chinese Buddhist Association; Chi Hsien-lin, vice-president of Peking University, and Lin Li-yun, Sun Ping-hua, Wang Hsiao-yun and Shih Huang, leading members of departments concerned.

Also present were Mr. Gakudo Nomura, advisor of the delegation, and Chuichi Ito, a member of the delegation and counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here.

The delegation will shortly leave for home.

JAPANESE COMPANY TO AID PRC IN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

OW200645Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Nagoya, 20 Sep (KYODO)--Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., a major rolling stock builder based here, said Wednesday China has sought its technological aid for modernizing and expanding the Changchun rolling stock plant. The request was made when Shunichi Amano, president of Nippon Sharyo, visiting China recently at the invitation of the China National Railway Technology and Equipment Corporation.

China is going ahead with a plan to more than treble the production capacity of the Changchun plant, China's largest, to 2,000 units a year by 1981 from the present 600. The Chinese corporation asked for Nippon Sharyo's help in modernizing and expanding the Changchun plant and in training engineers. The Chinese corporation has also placed an inquiry with Nippon Sharyo for 100 air-conditioned passenger coaches.

Nippon Sharyo, known as Japan's largest rolling stock builder, is expected to submit its estimate of the cost of restructuring the plant and of the 100 coaches sought to the Chinese by the end of this month. Similar inquiries have also been placed with French, West German, Canadian and Swedish rolling stock builders, and three other Japanese builders, Hitachi, Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Tokyu Car Corp.

Amano said it is doubtful whether the projected export of technology and passenger coaches would pay off. He added, however, in view of high growth potential of China's railway services, his company would extend cooperation to the Chinese.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AVIATION DELEGATION--Peking, 19 Sep--The Japanese delegation of aviation technology wound up its visit to Peking and left here for other parts of China today. While in Peking, the Japanese friends gave technical reports and had discussions with Chinese engineers and technicians. They visited the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute and a factory. The delegation arrived here on September 13 at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Astronautics and Aeronautics. It was met and feted that evening by Tuan Tzu-chun, president of the society. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE SPORTS DELEGATION--Peking, 18 Sep--Doshin Soe, leader of the Japanese Shiolingekenpo (a style of shadow boxing) delegation and president of the Japanese Shiolingekenpo Union, gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Li Meng-hua, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation; Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Wei Ming, chairman of the Peking Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Committee, and Tsai Tzu-min, council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Vice-President Li Meng-hua had a cordial and friendly talk with Doshin Soe. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

DPRK DELEGATION IN NANKING--A Korean agroscientists delegation led by Kim Pung-chin, deputy director of the DPRK State Administration Council's Secretariat, made an inspection tour of Nanking from 13 to 15 September. Hu Hung, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a banquet to welcome the Korean friends. The Korean delegation visited places of interest in Nanking during its stay. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

PRC CEMENT INQUIRY--Tokyo, 18 Sep--Onoda Cement Co., Japan's top cement maker, said Monday that it had received inquiries to help China modernize cement plants in Peking and Nanking. The company, based in Onoda, Yamaguchi Prefecture, said it was now preparing estimates on specifications calling for a boost of annual production by about 1 million tons at each plant. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC DELEGATE SAYS SRV TRYING TO WRECK NEGOTIATIONS

OW192144V Peking NCNA in English 2049 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--It is precisely the Vietnamese authorities which are using the question of Chinese residents as a political trump card to push their anti-China policy. This was pointed out by Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government Delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese talks on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, at the 7th session of the negotiations here today.

He said: "Just like the border dispute and other issues between China and Vietnam, the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam is being used by the Vietnamese authorities as a topic for their anti-China propaganda and an element of their anti-China strategy."

He added that "what is more treacherous is the fact that the Vietnamese authorities are trying its best to poison China's relations with Southeast Asian countries over the question of Overseas Chinese" but "you will get nowhere in this effort."

The Chinese delegation leader in his statement today concentrated on repudiating the scurrilous Vietnamese charge that the Chinese side is "using the question of the Hoa people as a political trump card in pursuing its policy of hostility toward Vietnam."

Hoang Bich Son, leader of the Vietnamese Government delegation, was the first to speak at today's session. Adopting a totally negative attitude, he flatly rejected the four-point proposition put forward in good earnest by the Chinese Government delegation at the last session for an overall settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. He alleged that the proposition has "no practical significance" and is "a sinister move to use Hoa people to oppose and undermine Vietnam and carry out hostile activities against it."

He described as "totally unjustifiable" the Chinese proposition that the accord reached by the two parties in 1955 be taken as the basis for the settlement of the question of "Hoa people" in the northern and southern parts of Vietnam. His whole speech today added nothing new to what he had said before.

Speaking in his turn at the meeting, Chung Hsi-tung pointed out that the Vietnamese side had flatly rejected and completely negated in most explicit terms the four-point proposition put forward by the Chinese side without even leaving any room for further consultations. "This shows that the Vietnamese side has not the slightest desire to settle the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam, not to mention any good faith for such a settlement.It is therefore clear that you have indeed made up your mind to wreck the negotiations. That is why you have showed no good faith for a settlement."

He went on to comment further, as was requested by Hoang Bich Son, on the four points put forward by the Vietnamese side at the fifth meeting on September 7. The crux of the four points, he said, is the demand that China "stop using Hoa people to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs." It is apparent, therefore, these points are by no means a proposition for the settlement of the question of the Chinese residents but a manifestation of the Vietnamese authorities' intention to continue making use of the negotiations on the question of Chinese residents as a platform for anti-China propaganda. "We have every reason to say so. You have repeatedly declared that 'the key to a settlement of the question of Hoa people in Vietnam is for the Chinese side to stop using the question of Hoa people as a political trump card to pursue its policy of hostility toward Vietnam and that the question cannot be settled otherwise. Thus, you have actually closed the door for further negotiations."

Repudiating Hoang Bich Son's slander that China pursues a line of "hegemonism" and "expansionism," Chung Hsi-tung said sternly: "You have failed to give any proof to show China pursues a line of 'hegemonism.' China has not a single soldier outside its territory; it has no military bases abroad; it has subjected no country to its control, has never occupied the territory of any other country or engaged in subversive activities against another country, or used its ground, naval and air forces to embark on aggression against another country, or laid its hand on another country. We have again and again stated publicly that China will never seek hegemony and our deeds match our words."

"At the same time, we publicly state our opposition to any form of hegemonism, both world-wide and regional. On this account we have offended those seekers of hegemony who see in China the biggest obstacle in the way of their hegemonism and consequently use the most abusive language against it in the hope of discrediting it altogether. But China still stands in the East. This is what the Soviet social-imperialists are doing. Can it be that you want to follow in their footsteps?"

He went on to say: "Your Excellency Hoang Bich Son has asked me more than once: What factual basis is there to say that Vietnam pursues a line of regional hegemonism? Let me cite a few facts: You have sent large numbers of your troops to a neighbouring country and they have stationed there for a long period of time already; you have manoeuvred to control a friendly country; you have once occupied Kampuchea's Way Island; you have carried out one plot after another to subvert the Kampuchean Government; you have used your ground, naval and air forces to launch a war of aggression against Kampuchea and this war is still continuing; you go to great pains to get into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the hope of changing the character of this organization; you serve as a junior partner of Soviet social-imperialism and help it to rig up the 'Asian collective security system' it has pressed for; you are playing a part in the anti-China crusade orchestrated by Soviet social-imperialism."

Chung Hsi-tung cited what Hoang Tung, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chief editor of the party organ NHAN DAN, said in a recent interview with French newsmen, to show that the Vietnamese authorities have long craved to bring Kampuchea under their control.

Hoang Tung said in the interview that between 1970 and 1972, "Vietnam had several divisions of its armed forces in Cambodia and the Cambodian forces then were very limited in number. If we had intervened then, the situation now would be quite different. We are perhaps paying a price for the mistake we made earlier."

Chung Hsi-tung noted that what Hoang Tung had said "is a perfect confession and self-portrayal of regional hegemonism." He added: "What Mr. Hoang Tung meant is that it was a mistake not to intervene then and now it is too late."

Instead of making a denial of this, Hoang Bich Son merely said that Hoang Tung spoke as a journalist in that interview with foreign newsmen. He had nothing to say when Chung Hsi-tung asked him if Hoang Tung is just a journalist and not a leading member of the Vietnamese party.

He lost his temper as he spoke later and his Chinese counterpart advised him: "Don't get so excited."

The session began at nine a.m. and adjourned at 1:15 p.m. here today.

PEKING CALLS FOR ASEAN VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV INTENT

BK181244Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 17 Sep 78 BK

[Radio talk: "Be Vigilant in Face of the Change in the Vietnamese Authorities' Attitude Toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities, following in the steps of the Soviet Union, have long obdurately maintained a hostile and opposite stand vis-a-vis the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], criticizing it as being a tool of the imperialists and a military alliance in everything but name. However, for more than half a year now, the Vietnamese authorities, chiming in with the Soviet Union, have suddenly changed their tone, contending that "ASEAN is a nonmilitary organization." They have not only heaped praises on ASEAN but have also repeatedly expressed their desire to hold negotiations with it on the question of mutual cooperation and have even asked to be allowed to attend ASEAN conferences.

Can this change in the attitude of the Vietnamese authorities toward ASEAN be interpreted as a real change in their stand vis-a-vis this organization? Absolutely not! Facts have shown that this is nothing more than a "trojan horse" scheme of the Vietnamese authorities. As everyone already knows, Vietnam has always been opposed to the ASEAN policy of establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. During the fifth ASEAN summit conference in 1976, Vietnam openly spoke out against a proposal for neutralizing Southeast Asia contained in the draft of the final declaration of the conference.

At present, Vietnam apparently seems to have approved of the mentioned ASEAN policy. But it has at one time proposed establishing a new regional organization as a substitute for ASEAN and at another time demanded that ASEAN be expanded to include Vietnam and other countries so that it can sabotage this organization from within and alter its policy of opposing hegemonism, preserving national sovereignty and independence, and really neutralizing Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese authorities' incessant ballyhooing about the term "genuine" has let the cat out of the bag. Early this year, during his visits to the various ASEAN member countries, Vietnam's Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed "a desire" to contribute to the cause of "genuine" peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Last June, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang proposed the establishment of a Southeast Asian zone of peace, "genuine" independence and neutrality. Not long ago, Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, told some journalists that "Vietnam stands for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence and genuine neutrality."

All of these prodigious talks of the Vietnamese leaders about "genuine" peace, "genuine" independence and "genuine" neutrality can only mean one thing: That the independence, peace and neutrality for which ASEAN stands are fakes, and that only the independence, peace and neutrality advocated by Vietnam are "the real thing."

What do the Vietnamese-made "independence, peace and neutrality" really mean? The best answer to this question can be found in Vietnam's words and deeds. They are the following: Vietnam has been feverishly selling itself to the Soviet social imperialist clique. With Soviet encouragement and support, it has committed acts of subversion and aggression against Kampuchea. It has attempted to patch up an Indochina federation with itself as the overlord in a bid to become the overlord of all Southeast Asia. It has opposed China and ostracized Chinese nationals, attempted to disturb China's relations with various Southeast Asian countries, and served as a pawn for the Soviet Union to oppose China.

Once this surrogate of the Soviet Union succeeds in worming its way into ASEAN, it will naturally try to draw various Southeast Asian countries into the Soviet strategic orbit with a view to supporting Moscow's bid for world hegemony and promoting the Soviet-to-lead Asian collective security system.

There is a common Chinese saying that "a man is judged by his actions, not his words." While noisily clamoring for "genuine" independence, "genuine" peace and "genuine" neutrality, the Vietnamese authorities have committed acts which are totally contradictory to their preaching. Their artifices, however, have aroused the suspicion of various Southeast Asian countries and put them on guard.

PEKING RADIO VIEWS SRV, USSR STRATEGY FOR HEGEMONY IN ASIA

BK200539Y Peking in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 17 Sep 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "What Is the International Background of the Anti-China Campaign of Slander Being Carried Out by the Vietnamese Authorities"]

[Text] The current serious campaign of slander launched by the Vietnamese authorities against China has raised a question among most of us. The Chinese people provided Vietnam with a considerable amount of aid, including food and clothes, during its wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and have continued to do so during the post-war rehabilitation period. So why since achieving liberation have the Vietnamese authorities repaid our good deeds with such ungratefulness, advancing farther and farther along the anti-China path?

One extremely important point is that the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China stand is of great international significance. It is the result of the fact that these Vietnamese authorities are striving for regional hegemony and the fact that Soviet social imperialism is stepping up contention for supremacy in Asia and the world.

Since the victory of Vietnam's war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, always nurturing an ambition for outward expansion, the Vietnamese authorities have become extremely belligerent. They see themselves as possessing a powerful army equipped with billions of dollars worth of weapons and materials left behind by the United States and are frenziedly trying to establish a long-planned so-called "Indochina federation" under their control from which they would advance to ruling all of South-east Asia.

Because Kampuchea firmly adheres to the line of independence and sovereignty and resolutely opposes this Indochina federation, the Vietnamese authorities consider it a stumbling block and have ceaselessly launched armed aggression and carried out political subversion against it. It is natural that China, being a socialist country, should support Kampuchea's just struggle to safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. For this reason, the Vietnamese authorities regard China as a most formidable obstacle to the realization of their goal of regional hegemony. This is one of the main political reasons for Vietnam's anti-China attitude. The anti-China hostility of the Vietnamese authorities is also strengthened by the Soviet Union's Southeast Asian strategy.

Europe is obviously the main arena in the contention for world supremacy between the Soviet Union and the United States. Nevertheless, the power struggle in Asia is no less arduous. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has been increasing its military might both in Asia and Africa. Its naval forces in the Pacific surpass by many times the combined forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese Navy. In addition, the Soviet Union has expanded its fleet now permanently based in the Indian Ocean.

Along with the expansion of its naval forces, the Soviet Union has frenziedly scrambled for military bases in Southeast Asia so that its fleet in the Pacific based at [name indistinct] can push southward toward [name indistinct], allowing its war vessels to move back and forth as they please in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean and to control the main sea lanes from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, thus greatly improving its position in the contention for supremacy with the United States.

It is in the context of this strategy that the Soviet Union is casting a most covetous eye on military bases in Vietnam, especially the Cam Ranh Port, a huge facility built by the United States. The aim of the Soviet Union is to use Vietnam as a bridgehead for its infiltration and expansion into Southeast Asia. Because China supports the just struggle against foreign control, interference and hegemonism, defends the independence and sovereignty of Southeast Asian countries and supports the positive goal of achieving neutrality, independence and peace in ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union regards China as a major obstacle to the realization of hegemony in Southeast Asia. It has thus been painstakingly instigating and supporting the Vietnamese authorities in attacking China.

The Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union have plotted with and encouraged each other in this effort. Vietnam considers the Soviet Union its bulwark while the Soviet Union considers Vietnam its tool. The Vietnamese authorities have embarked upon aggression against Kampuchea and opposition to China at a time when they are facing serious economic difficulties and utter political isolation. They need the support and encouragement of the Soviet Union.

In exercising its plan for expansion in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union needs Vietnam as its bridgehead and tool. As Vietnam is aggressing against Kampuchea and seriously attacking China, the Soviet Union has allowed it to join CEMA and is pouring an uninterrupted flow of military personnel, war material and equipment into the country. The Vietnamese authorities have joined the Soviet Union in fomenting all kinds of schemes against ASEAN, plotting to undermine the relations between Southeast Asian countries and China. This clearly reveals the execrable nature of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities, which have connived with one another and supported each other.

All these facts show that the Vietnamese authorities' opposition to China and the Chinese people is not merely a [word indistinct] issue. It is the result of Vietnam's setting up of an Indochina federation and its adherence to a policy of regional hegemony. It is also a result of the Soviet Union's scramble for supremacy in Asia and the world.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RITHAUDDEEN ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW192025Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail, Malaysian foreign minister, and his party arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to China.

They were greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned.

Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, his wife and officials of the embassy here were present.

Banquet Held

OW201028Y Peking NCNA in English 1002 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Datuk Ismail, his wife and his party.

Among the guests were Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, his wife and officials of the Malaysian Embassy in China.

Present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cheng To-pin, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua in his speech warmly praised the Malaysian people for their new successes in the cause of safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy. "In international affairs, the Malaysian Government has pursued a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, worked hard to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, initiated and upheld the proposal for the neutralization of Southeast Asia and joined other Third World countries in the struggle to safeguard their natural resources and economic rights and interests and to establish a new international economic order," he said.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendship between the two countries had been further enhanced on a new basis. "Facts prove that Sino-Malaysian friendship accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and has a broad vista for further development," he added.

Speaking of the international situation of today, Huang Hua pointed out: "Competing for world hegemony, the two superpowers are carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere. The superpower flaunting the banner of 'socialism,' in particular, is all the more unscrupulous in stepping up its aggression, expansion, subversion and interference in every part of the world, posing a grave threat to world peace and the security of all countries."

He went on to say that what merited attention was that this superpower had quickened the steps in its expansion in Asia in an attempt to make the proposal for the neutralization of Southeast Asia serve the interests of its "Asian collective security system." "However, we are glad to see that the people of the Southeast Asian countries are highly vigilant over superpower expansion and infiltration. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that the Chinese Government and people support the people of all Southeast Asian countries in their just struggle to free themselves from superpower interference and control and to realize their goal of the neutralization of Southeast Asia," he said.

Reviewing the development of the relations between Malaysia and China, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that "it is the intention of the Malaysian Government to continue in the direction we have set ourselves for the mutual benefits of our two countries."

He said: "I believe, therefore, that the opportunity now exists for us to broaden our relations in the economic, commercial, cultural and technical fields, notwithstanding the differences in our socioeconomic and political systems."

The foreign minister said: "As a developing country, Malaysia has set the highest priority on the economic development and social progress for the people. This has gone hand in hand with our efforts to promote and preserve peace, harmony and unity among our people while at the same time jealously guarding our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity against any form of threat or interference from outside. "Malaysia seeks to harmonise and not antagonise relations and to develop and extend friendly intercourse with all countries within and outside the region."

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that Malaysia had taken the initiative to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia free from any form or manner of outside interference, and had been making serious efforts towards its early realisation.

He said: "Malaysia has also been a strong advocate of promoting regional cooperation to strengthen ties in the economic, social and cultural fields. We are very pleased that China fully understands and supports the aspirations of the ASEAN countries for greater cohesion, stability and prosperity in the region."

The Malaysian foreign minister said: "Both Malaysia and China have a common desire to see a peaceful, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia. There is, therefore, a convergence of interests. I would, therefore, hope that both China and Malaysia can work together for our common goal on the basis of equality and mutual benefits and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each others internal affairs."

AGREEMENT ON CONSULATES GENERAL SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

OW181222Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Australia, out of the common desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have through friendly consultations reached an agreement to establish consulates-general in each other's countries.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard signed notes for exchange today.

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Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Shu and leading members of departments concerned Kao Shih-kun and Chu Chi-chen.

Present on the Australian side were S.R. Gerovich and John Dunn.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW191110Y Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock said in a statement issued here yesterday evening that the establishment of consulates-general between Australia and China is a "further step in the development of close and cordial relations between Australia and China."

He said there had been a rapid increase in trade and in exchanges of visitors. The Chinese consulate-general in Sydney will play an important role in the expanding contacts between the two countries, he held.

PRC RED CROSS SENDS RELIEF SUPPLIES TO LAO FLOOD VICTIMS

OW191655Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China sent a message on September 13 to the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, extending heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to the people in the flood-afflicted areas of Laos. The message reads:

Shocked to learn the news that torrential rain brought flood to your country recently and caused great losses to the people in the afflicted areas. We are most concerned about this, and have therefore decided to send to your government by plane a batch of cotton blankets, knitwear and canned food to help the people in the afflicted areas overcome their temporary difficulties. Our heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to your government and, through it, to the people in the afflicted areas.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC-NEPAL BOUNDARY COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING 17 SEPTEMBER

OW181303Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The second session of the China-Nepal Boundary Joint Inspection Committee concluded with complete success in Peking yesterday. It opened on August 29.

In its meetings, the two sides reviewed, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the progress of the joint inspection and studied matters relating to the drawing up of a new scientific China-Nepal boundary map on a larger scale. They had complete identity of views on all matters related to the second session of the joint inspection committee.

Notes on the meetings of the second session of the committee were signed here yesterday. Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin and Charge d'Affaires a.i. Niranjana Bhattarai of the Nepalese Embassy in China. The notes were signed by Tsao Sheng-kung, chief representative of the Chinese side, and Bishwa Pradhan, chief representative of the Nepalese side of the joint inspection committee.

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Otosaburo Kato, chairman of Chubu Electric Power Co., said he gained this impression during his recent visit to China. Kato returned home from the China visit Friday at the head of a mission sent by the power industry. Kato said at a press conference that China is also pushing a plan to build an 800,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power station on the upper reaches of the Yellow River.

Yesterday evening, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Niranjan Bhattarai gave a return banquet for the Nepalese delegation. Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin and all members of the Chinese delegation attended the banquet. During the session, the Nepalese delegation visited Peking, Sian and Tachai. The Nepalese delegation left here for home by air today via Canton.

YEH, HUA CONGRATULATE PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ON ELECTION

OW191313Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to General Mohammad Ziaul Haq warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency of Pakistan. The message reads:

On your assumption of the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, we wish to express to Your Excellency our warm congratulations.

May the government and people of Pakistan, under Your Excellency's leadership, achieve new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in building up their country.

May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Pakistani peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop further.

INDIAN PAPER ATTACKS SOVIET ATTITUDE ON SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

OW151743Y Peking NCNA in English 1704 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--"What Russia is not entitled to is to involve third countries in a public display of its animus against China or any other power," says the INDIAN EXPRESS editorially yesterday in connection with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's frontal attack on China at a luncheon in honour of Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee, according to a report from New Delhi.

The editorial says: "Gromyko knows that Vajpayee is shortly to visit China in an effort to work towards normalisation of relations between the two countries. That such a normalisation does not suit the Russian book is well known and Soviet diplomats have no doubt privately warned India of dangers of seeking closer ties with China. It is entirely India's business whether to heed such warnings and it is in the highest degree presumptuous on the part of Moscow to give an appearance of seeking to preempt India's policy options."

However strong the nexus of interests between India and Russia, it cannot be allowed to prejudice relations with third countries, it notes. Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee arrived in Moscow for a visit on September 11.

EUROPE

PARIS MAYOR CHIRAC MEETS MANESCU, HUA IN PEKING 19 SEPTEMBER

OW200334Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0329 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (AFP)--Former French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had a 45-minute meeting with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Marescu at the Romanian Embassy here yesterday.

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The private meeting between the two men, who are old friends, took place at Mr. Manescu's request a few hours before he left for Bucharest at the end of an official visit to China, sources close to the French delegation said.

They discussed the international situation and particularly Africa, the Middle East and Asia, the sources added.

Mr. Chirac, mayor of Paris, painted a highly flattering picture of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng last night after a two-hour talk with the Chinese leader. The Gaullist leader, it was learned from his entourage, praised "the high-mindedness, lucidity, firmness, precision and clarity of thought" of Mao's successor, which he said gave Mr. Hua the quality of a "chief" and of a real statesman.

According to the same source, Chairman Hua referred at least a dozen times in "very warm" and unreserved terms to 74-year-old Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in the course of the meeting. Chairman Hua, 58, thus seemed to dismiss occasional speculation of tension or rivalry between the two men running post-Mao China, observers said.

Mr. Chirac and the mayor of Peking Wu Te agreed during a dinner at the French Embassy last night that the Peking Opera Company would shortly visit Paris and a major artistic company from the French capital would visit Peking in return, sources close to Mr. Chirac said. In addition, the city of Paris will meet the expenses of some of the students that Peking wants to send to France.

The two mayors agreed in principle to study a joint project by the two cities to set up a bilingual French-Chinese school in Paris.

LI HSIEN-NIEN BIDS FAREWELL TO ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW191556Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his party left here for home by air this evening.

Seeing them off at the airport were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Wang Tao-han, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Also present were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL WELCOMES CHADIAN PRESIDENT

OW191832Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial of September 20 warmly welcomes the visit to China of President Felix Malloum of the Republic of Chad. It reads in full:

General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, head of state and president of the Republic of Chad, is due to arrive in Peking today on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. With great joy, we extend a warm welcome to the distinguished African guests from Chad.

The Chad people who have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism and colonialism, finally shook off the rule of colonialism after long struggles and achieved independence.

Under the leadership of President Malloum, the people have in recent years made gratifying achievements in their unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, implement the policy of national unity and reconciliation and develop the national economy and national culture. In international affairs, the Chad Government follows a policy of non-alignment; opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; stands for African unity; works hard to develop its unity and cooperation with other African countries, particularly its neighbours; and supports the people of southern Africa in their liberation struggles, winning appreciation from Third World countries.

The great African people are advancing victoriously along the road against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, for national independence and for national liberation. The handful of racists in southern Africa are approaching to their doom. The root cause of unrest and of the danger of divisions in Africa is the scramble on that continent between the Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers. The Soviet Union, donning the cloak of "socialism," has great ambitions and is bent on dominating the world. In recent years, its aggression and expansion in Africa has gained momentum. It is not only backing the pro-Soviet forces, carrying out subversion and assassination, plotting coups d'etat and using Africans to fight Africans, but has also dispatched Cuban mercenary troops for military intervention and as vanguards for its aggression and expansion. Countless facts have shown that Soviet social-imperialism, a self-styled natural ally of the African people, has become the most dangerous enemy of the African people. The perverse actions of the Soviet Union have helped the African people awaken in their struggles. On the African Continent today, the struggle against superpower hegemonism is developing rapidly and violently. No force can block this historical tide.

China and Chad both belong to the Third World and share similar historical experience. The people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have forged profound friendship. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the friendly cooperation between our two countries has developed well. We believe that through the visit of President Malloum and joint efforts by both sides the friendship between the two peoples and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries will develop.

Hua, Others Greet Arrival

OW200955Y Peking NCNA in English 0934 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, president of the Republic of Chad, arrived here by special plane this afternoon.

President Felix Malloum came to China for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. During his stay in Peking he will exchange views with Chinese leaders on the present international situation, particularly the situation in Africa, and on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, vice-premiers of the State Council; and Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Members of the president's party include Idriss Miskine, minister of communications and transports; Dr. Helena Tchiouna, minister of public works, mining and geology; Hissein Alkhali, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; Ousmane Gam, secretary of state for national education in charge of youth, sports and culture; and Ngarnayal Mbailendana, secretary general of the presidency of the republic.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at Peking Airport today which flew the national flags of China and Chad. The band played the national anthems of Chad and China. Accompanied by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, President Felix Malloum reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Filled with joy, several thousand welcomers at the airport extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests. At the end of the welcoming ceremony, the Chad president was driven to the court-house. The route the motorcade passed through was bedecked with huge streamers of welcome and colourful bunting.

Also present at the airport to greet the distinguished guests were leading members of government departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and other departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and other departments Ho Ying, Li Ta, Wang Jen-sheng, Cheng Fei, Chang Ken-sheng, Pan Chi and Li Chi-tao; and Miao Chiu-jui, Chinese ambassador to Chad. On hand were Chad Ambassador to China Adoum Aganaye and his wife, officials of the Chad Embassy in China and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, made a special trip to Ndjamena, capital of Chad and accompanied president Felix Malloum to Peking.

TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER SOKOINE RETURNS HOME

OW172116Y Peking NCNA in English 2049 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 17 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Tanzania Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Edward Moringe Sokoine returned here this afternoon after concluding official visits to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those present at airport to meet the delegation were Speaker of the National Assembly Adam Sapi Mkwawa, commander of the People's Defence Forces of Tanzania Abdallah Twalipo, Minister of Communications and Transport Amir Jamal, Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism Solomon Ole Saibul and other high-ranking government officials. Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun and Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Chang Il-man were also present on the occasion.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO RECEIVES ZAIRIAN DELEGATION

OW180858Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Kithima Bin Ramazani, executive secretary of the Executive Secretariat of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire, and his party. Zairese Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika was present on the occasion.

Present also were Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister, and Lo Hsu, deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The Zairese friends arrived in Peking on September 16 after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SUDANESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW180915Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Harun al-Awad, minister of commerce and supply, arrived in Peking by air this morning to sign the 1978-1979 Sino-Sudanese trade protocol and to pay a friendly visit to China. It was greeted at the airport by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah.

Li Chiang Fetes Delegation

OW181842Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Harun al-'Awad, minister of commerce and supply.

Minister Li Chiang and Minister Harun spoke at the banquet. Li Chiang said: "We are very glad to see the constant development of the friendly relations between China and the Sudan and the considerable growth of their trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in recent years." He said that their current visit and the signing of a new trade protocol would help deepen the friendship between the two peoples and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Harun said: "I am very glad that we have arrived here today to sign a new trade protocol with a view to strengthening and developing the economic, social and cultural relations between the two countries. There have been very satisfactory growth and development of the trade and economic relations between our two countries. It is my firm conviction that, because of our mutual trust and sincerity, negotiations on the new protocol will be as smooth as before," he added.

Present at the banquet were Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah and diplomatic officials of the Sudanese Embassy here. Also attending were Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Chang Keng-ho, departmental director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Minister Li Chiang and Minister Harun held talks this afternoon.

VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

OW181848Y Peking NCNA in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh left here today to attend the opening ceremony of the Algiers international fair and pay a friendly visit to Algeria. After that, he will lead a government trade delegation to visit the Congo, Mali and Mauritania.

Seeing him off at the airport were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Hsi-wen and deputy department director Wang Ching-tsai, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Diplomatic envoys of Algeria, the Congo, Mali and Mauritania to China were also present.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO UPHOLD MARXISM

OW200038Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[KWANGMING DAILY 19 September contributing commentator's article: "Uphold the Marxist Scientific Approach" published in the 19 September editions of PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY]

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep--At present, eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," reviving and carrying forward the Marxist scientific approach as constantly recommended by Comrade Mao Tsetung and persistently doing things with a scientific approach within the whole party and among people throughout the country are of great significance. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "To 'seek truth from facts' is the scientific approach, and presumptuously to claim infallibility and lecture people will never settle anything. The troubles that have befallen our nation are extremely serious, and only a scientific approach and a spirit of responsibility can lead it onto the road of liberation." (1) [See footnotes at end of item] There are fundamental differences between the present situation and the situation during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression in our country. However, these words of Comrade Mao Tsetung are still applicable. Today, China has entered a new period of historical development. Whether or not we can fulfill the general task for the new period and make China one of the advanced countries of the world is an issue affecting the future and destiny of our nation. Only by following Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and upholding the Marxist scientific approach will it be possible for us to triumphantly reach our destination.

I

Basically, the Marxist scientific approach is one of dialectical and historical materialism. This kind of scientific approach represents the unity of the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the unity of theory and practice. The two factors in each kind of unity are linked internally and organically, not fortuitously. Having just one factor is not adequate; a Marxist scientific approach does not exist when only one factor is present.

Marxism is a revolutionary theory of the proletariat which has a clear-cut class nature. It openly states that it takes a proletarian viewpoint and serves the interests of the proletariat. At the same time, Marxism is also a science. It conforms with objective reality and is imbued with objectivity. The proletariat--the most advanced class in the history of mankind--has a very bright future. Its class interests are compatible with the objective laws of social development. Therefore, only the proletariat dares and can fully manifest objective truth in the history of society. As far as the proletariat is concerned, the more it correctly understands the objective world and grasps objective truth, the more it conforms with its class interests. This is not true for the bourgeoisie. Its narrow, selfish class interests run counter to the objective trend of modern social development. Consequently, it fears exposure of objective truth and tries to evade and cover it up. Naturally, this does not prevent the bourgeoisie from obtaining knowledge about certain local issues and within a certain sphere that conforms with objective laws. Due to its specific historical conditions and the limitation of its knowledge, the proletariat will also meet twists and turns and make mistakes in the process of understanding the objective world. The road taken by the proletariat in acquiring knowledge is not a smooth one. Only by persistently upholding its own class stand; investigating objective things in strict accordance with the principle of proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice; striving to transform the subjective world while transforming the objective world; and working hard to temper itself and increase its ability to acquire knowledge will it be possible for the proletariat to seek truth and score achievements in struggle.

The unity of the proletariat's class and objective natures invariably manifests itself as the unity of the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. In order to overthrow capitalism and realize socialism and communism, the proletariat must have steadfast revolutionary confidence and strong revolutionary will. This kind of revolutionary spirit is extremely valuable and plays a significant role in fulfilling revolutionary tasks. However, this kind of spirit does not emerge from a void. The lofty goal of realizing socialism and communism and the revolutionary tasks designed to achieve this goal are determined by objective conditions and objective laws in social development. Scientific understanding of this lofty revolutionary goal and the relevant concrete tasks is the foundation upon which the revolutionary confidence and revolutionary will of the proletariat are built.

That is, the subjective revolutionary spirit must be compatible with the objective progress of the revolutionary movement. Only then is it possible to transform this spirit into a gigantic material force for pushing the wheel of history forward. This kind of compatibility manifests the internal link between the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts fostered by the proletariat.

To uphold the proletarian spirit of seeking truth from facts does not mean that we should yield to reality. Nor does it mean defending realistic but backward situations, or compromising with realistic decadent forces. If we do this, we are opportunists. The proletarian spirit of seeking truth from facts should be manifested by making a correct overall appraisal of objective realities, realizing unfavorable as well as favorable conditions, understanding decadent backward forces as well as healthy newborn forces, and discovering the road of overcoming whatever is unfavorable and backward and developing whatever is favorable and healthy so as to guide the revolution to victory. We will fall into the quagmire of putschism and adventurism if we divorce ourselves from the spirit of seeking truth from facts, ignore objective realities, exceed objective conditions, disregard objective truth, and only rely on our subjective will to set targets for the revolution. The stronger our confidence and the greater our determination in fulfilling these targets, the greater will be our failure in actual deeds. Lenin said: "The reason why man's will and practice prevent him from achieving his own goal is because he separates his will from his knowledge and refuses to recognize what truly exists outside (objective truth). It is necessary to integrate (put dots under following words to denote emphasis) knowledge with practice." (2)

To uphold the unity of the class and objective natures of the proletariat and the unity of the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts, it is necessary to uphold the unity of theory and practice. The proletariat regards Marxist theory as a moral weapon to be used for its own liberation. Whether or not the proletariat has this moral weapon will determine the success or failure of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Only with this moral weapon will it be possible for the proletariat to turn blind actions into conscious actions, transform passivity into initiative, and change failure to victory in the course of revolutionary struggle. The reason why this Marxist theory has such tremendous strength is precisely because it is derived from practice. It has been tested and proven by practice while the relationship of unity with practice has been maintained.

Marxism is the revolutionary, scientific theory formed by studying the social history of mankind and present-day class struggles. When we apply this theory to revolutionary struggle we must do so in close connection with actual local conditions. This process of linking theory with actual local conditions is one which tests and develops Marxist truth through practice. This process also involves the use of new experiences in practice to enrich certain old theories so that they will become even better and more accurate, and the use of new theories to replace individual theories that, through practice, have been proven inapplicable.

If Marxist theory is isolated from the realities of life and revolutionary practice and remains in the realm of ideology and theory, it will become just empty talk and a lifeless dogma. This scientific theory will become unscientific. Stalin said: "If science is separated from practice and experience, what kind of science is that? The reason why science is called science is because it recognizes no idols, dares to overthrow outmoded things, and pays attention to practice and experience. Otherwise, we will not have science at all." (3)

In the process of leading China's revolution, Comrade Mao Tsetung always upheld the concrete, historical unity of theory and practice, and opposed the "left" or right erroneous thinking aimed at impairing this unity. During the great rectification campaign at Yenan, Comrade Mao Tsetung repeatedly exhorted all party comrades to integrate theory with practice, and sternly criticized the erroneous trend toward turning Marxist theory into a dogma, religion or a sacred thing. He said: "Marxism-Leninism is the most correct, scientific and revolutionary truth, born out of and verified by objective reality. But many who study Marxism-Leninism take it as lifeless dogma, thus impeding the development of theory and harming themselves as well as other comrades." He also said: "Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as ready-made panaceas which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly: 'Your dogma is worthless.'" (4)

Following nationwide liberation, Comrade Mao Tsetung again reaffirmed at the Eighth National CCP Congress: "Closely integrating Marxist-Leninist theory with China's revolutionary practice is our party's consistent ideological principle." (5) In short, by his own words and deeds Comrade Mao Tsetung set a brilliant example for us in integrating theory with practice and upholding the Marxist scientific approach. Mao Tsetung Thought is the product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. To depart from the principle of the unity of theory and practice is to basically depart from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and this will lead us astray.

II

From the above we can see that to uphold the Marxist scientific approach we must oppose two erroneous tendencies: On the one hand, we must oppose opportunism and pragmatism which, on the pretext of some trivial and temporary changes in objective reality, abandon the proletarian stand and run counter to fundamental Marxist principles and, on the other hand, subjectivism and obscurantism, which are divorced from objective reality and revolutionary practice and which reduce Marxist theories into formulas, fetishes and sacred things. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used these two tendencies to wildly sabotage and oppose the Marxist scientific approach, and they practiced both pragmatism and obscurantism. They openly attacked the materialist theory "the objective is primary, and the subjective secondary," put forward the slogans "facts serve needs" and "facts follow the needs of class struggle" and negated the objectivity of truth. They used pragmatic methods to wantonly mutilate, distort and tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and they used obscurantist methods to turn the theories and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought into absolute, sacrosanct religious dogmas that were not subjected to test through practice. They feverishly preached that spirit and will may not be subjected to restrictions by objective reality and that they can determine everything. Such extremely reactionary subjective idealism caused extremely serious damage to our party's practical and theoretical work, styles of studying and writing and social practice, so serious in fact that we have to make long, hard efforts to thoroughly eliminate all the trash. The Marxist scientific approach calls on us to be faithful to objective reality and objective truth, not to any individual theory or person.

It calls for doing away with prejudice and blind faith, which run counter to reality and truth. Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith. We must do away with blind faith. We should believe in what is correct and not in what is incorrect, be it ancient or modern. Not only that, we should criticize what is incorrect. This alone is the scientific approach." (6) In his early articles Marx also said that with regard to science and truth there is no question of modesty. Talking about modesty, "the universal modesty of spirit means reason, that is, the universal independence of thinking. This independence deals with VARIOUS THINGS according to THE NATURE OF THESE THINGS." (7) Comrade Mao Tsetung regarded science and blind faith as opposed to each other, that is to say, in science the question of modesty is nonexistent. Therefore, Comrade Mao Tsetung's viewpoint was completely in agreement with that of Marx.

In the history of modern natural science's development, scientists and philosophers said that in order to seek truth it is necessary to do away with blind faith. For example, Francis Bacon talked about doing away with four false notions of things: "Idols of the tribe," "idols of the cave," "idols of the marketplace" and "idols of the theater." What he referred to as idols can also be called prejudice and blind faith. The so-called "idols of the tribe" refers to the fallacy that regards mankind as a tribe, thinking that man is the center of the world and that all things exist for man. Man is the most sacred, and the measure of the universe. With such an attitude it is impossible to discover scientific truths. The so-called "idols of the cave" refers to the many prejudices formed by each individual in his cave, influenced by his own habits and special likings, social environment and so forth, and his inability to see the truths of the broad world. The so-called "idols of the marketplace" refers to the need for interchange between people, as commodities in the marketplace. There are many false things in the market. People communicate through languages, but languages often fail to accurately express the objective matters because of restrictions of one kind or another, and this adversely affects the understanding of truths. The so-called "idols of the theater" refers to the resemblance of the various schools of thought to the performances in a theater, changing from scene to scene. Because of blind faith in authority and dogmas, especially traditional philosophic systems, people form prejudices. We must not be influenced by all kinds of prejudices in pursuit of truth. Bacon's elaboration on doing away with the four idols played a rather important, positive role in the history of the development of modern natural science. Although Bacon's words were not scientific Marxist elaborations, through them people can see that to become knowledgeable of objective truths it is necessary to remove many obstacles, and that these obstacles may exist in different forms on the road of human knowledge. If we fail to remove these obstacles, we will be shackled and influenced by various kinds of prejudices and superstitions, will not take a scientific approach toward objective things and will not understand objective truths.

Since natural or social laws are all objective laws, men should be able to repeatedly verify them. If one person achieves a certain result in a natural science experiment but another person cannot achieve the same result, then this result cannot be established as truth and its objectivity cannot be verified. Social science is subject to more restrictions in this respect than natural science. Because social phenomena are more complicated than natural phenomena and harder to control, they cannot be observed in a laboratory under controlled conditions like natural science. This being the case, if one person observes a truth in social science, then it should also be basically observable by other men. Of course, this does not mean that it will be acknowledged and willingly accepted by all men. This is because, in observing social phenomena, men are very strongly influenced by class position and interests. Compared to natural science, this is also a more difficult area for social science.

Some people also do not willingly acknowledge and accept truth in natural science. This is true, for example, for those people under the influence of religion and prejudice. However, as natural science becomes increasingly successful, all kinds of prejudice diminish and, consequently, most viewpoints become generally acceptable to men. Truth in social science is certainly acceptable to more and more people in the proletariat and to revolutionary people after they have gone through a long period of practical struggle and have made efforts to do away with the influence of all sorts of nonproletarian ideas and nonscientific prejudice. The Marxist scientific attitude has also called on us to make comprehensive, historic studies of objective things and engage in complicated, arduous labor so as to find the inherent regularity of things.

Lenin said: "In order to truly recognize something, it is necessary to grasp and study all its aspects, ties and 'mediators;' [chung chieh 0022 0094] be able to achieve this, but comprehensive studies will inspire us to prevent mistakes and also petrification [chiang hua 0304 5478]." (8) In other words, it is absolutely impossible for people to completely and ultimately recognize truth but they can continue to get close to it. Lenin constantly reiterated this viewpoint and Comrade Mao Tsetung thoroughly elucidated it in "On Practice." In his "Socialist Economic Problems of the Soviet Union," Stalin also mentioned that the law governing socialist economy is an objective law, independent of man's will. This kind of law cannot be created, changed or destroyed. Leading party and state organs can only make their work conform with this kind of law. The socialist system provides leading organs with the possibility of correctly making plans for social production. However, we should not equate possibilities with reality. We cannot say that our fiscal plans and 5-year plans completely reflect the demands of objective economic laws. As a matter of fact, experiences over a long period of time and from many fields have made us understand that it is not very easy to make our policies, plans and tasks conform with objective law. Being in conformity is one thing; achieving conformity is another. A gap exists between the two--a gap that, at times, can be very wide. It is impossible to expect a revolutionary political party engaged in practical struggle to perform its work 100 percent correctly; but its work can be mostly correct or basically correct. Consequently, Comrade Mao Tsetung said: It is impossible for any political party or individual not to make mistakes; one must be divided into two. Thinking that a political party or individual cannot be subject to scrutiny is a metaphysical idea and a myth of historical idealism. However, all we ask for is to make fewer and smaller mistakes and correct them faster. We should be able to do this. In order to guide its own work in its advance along the correct track, a proletarian political party must not only conduct a lot of scientific research, to be used as a basis for formulating its policies and plans, but must also have a correct method of thinking and work style.

Even when we take a scientific approach toward our work in revolution and construction, we still may fail to conform with reality. If we take a casual attitude and become arrogant, complacent and self-conceited, the results are very predictable. After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin repeatedly said that it was necessary to oppose braggadocio and arrogance among the communists. Otherwise, truth could be turned into fallacy, and greatness into absurdity. We must not feel that because we are communists and leading cadres and have position and power, it is not necessary for us to take a scientific approach toward work problems. Position and power cannot automatically bring knowledge and ability to people. It is ridiculous for anyone to think that because he has position and power he can ignore objective facts, make decisions and change everything at will, and that he can use his position and power to intimidate people. We should firmly bear in mind Comrade Mao Tsetung's teaching: "For the proletariat the sharpest and most effective weapon is a serious and militant scientific attitude. The Communist Party lives by the truth of Marxism-Leninism, by seeking truth from facts, by science, and not by intimidating people." (9)

III

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairmar Hua has led us in grasping the key link and running the country well, and we have embarked on a new Long March. The whole party and the people throughout the country are more united than ever. Greater victories than anticipated have been won in all fields. The situation is very good. But we should understand that to build our country into a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of the century is a herculean task. We must follow Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and always uphold the Marxist scientific approach toward any work. We must also take a scientific attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The new period, new historical conditions and new tasks inevitably will create many new situations, problems and experiences. This makes it necessary for us, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to even more consciously uphold the scientific attitude of always proceeding from the actual situation, integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts; understand and concretely analyze various new situations in good time; study in depth and correctly solve all kinds of new problems; scientifically sum up and apply various kinds of new experiences; and accelerate our advance on the new Long March. At the same time, it is also necessary for us during the course of the development of revolution and construction to constantly absorb new experiences gained through practice and enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in accordance with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. Only in this way can we really hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line; only in this way can we successfully carry out the general task for the new period.

Some comrades feel strange when they hear that it is necessary to absorb new experiences gained through practice in order to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought under the new historical conditions. They think that this is something new. This shows that they still do not correctly understand Marxism and that they still do not understand that a Marxist "world outlook as a whole is not a dogma but a method. What it offers is not ready-made dogma, but a starting point for further study and method FOR APPLICATION to this further study." (10) They do not understand that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a science and must be treated with a scientific attitude. We should patiently help these comrades. There are still some other comrades who feel scared when this question is brought up. What are they afraid of? They are afraid of being labeled as "opposing" and "revising" Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They have barely recovered from their shock and have lingering fears. This is the result of the criminal behavior of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in setting up "iron and steel factories" and "hat factories" and attacking and labeling people at will.

To begin with, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were the most vicious enemies of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. But they had an ultra-"left" appearance, waved the revolutionary banners of "holding high" and "closely following," chanted such words and phrases as the "acme," the "supreme and most creative," the "absolute authority" and "one sentence is as good as ten thousand," and described Mao Tsetung Thought as the "ultimate truth." Whoever did not agree with their fallacies, whoever maintained that the truth of Mao Tsetung Thought grows with the development of revolutionary practice and that Mao Tsetung Thought has not put an end to truth but constantly blazes a path toward understanding truth through practice, was charged with "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought" and "revisionism." This bunch of conspirators used these counterrevolutionary methods and intimidating tactics to coerce and induce people to abandon the Marxist scientific approach and adopt an anti-scientific attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, so that they could block the road of development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, prevent people from understanding truth and completely strangle the vitality of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In fact, these types of tricks were not invented by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Zinovyev also employed these tricks against Marxism-Leninism inside the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) in the past. In his article "The Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International" published in 1926, Stalin deeply exposed and sharply criticized these tricks. He said: "Zinovyev has a new criterion for revisionism, and this criterion will inevitably stagnate Marxism because of the fear of being charged with practicing revisionism." "According to Zinovyev, Marxism should not enrich itself with new experiences. Anything that makes more perfect the individual principles and formulas of certain authors of Marxist classics means revisionism." "What is Marxism? Marxism is science. If Marxism does not enrich itself with the new experiences from the proletarian class struggle, if it does not absorb those experiences (begin dots for emphasis) from the Marxist viewpoint (end dots for emphasis) or from (begin dots for emphasis) the angle (end dots for emphasis) of the Marxist method, how can Marxism as a science be preserved and developed? Obviously, it is impossible." "Marxism demands that old formulas should be improved and enriched based on new experiences and under (begin dots for emphasis) conditions (end dots for emphasis) of (begin dots for emphasis) preserving (end dots for emphasis) the Marxist viewpoint and the Marxist method. However, Zinovyev went just the opposite course. He preserved terms substituting the Marxist viewpoint with such terms as Marxist individual principles. Isn't that obvious enough?" "By using such a term as individual Marxist formulas and quoting individual principles to substitute the fundamental Marxist line, is there any point in common between this and genuine Marxism?" (11)

Although Stalin's words criticized Zinovyev and over five decades have elapsed, they have not lost their meaning. Aren't these words also a powerful lashing and excellent criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four?" Aren't these words of educational value to all our revolutionary comrades who are loyal to Marxism and Mao Tsetung Thought? They can help us free ourselves from the mental shackles placed on us by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," and also help us carry forward the Marxist scientific attitude even better and inspire us in the heroic struggle to defend and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

- (1) "On New Democracy," p 623, Vol II, "Selected Words of Mao Tsetung"
- (2) "Philosophical Notes," pp 232-233, Vol XXXVIII, "Complete Works of Lenin"
- (3) "Speech at the First All Union Congress of Staknovites" (17 November 1935)
- (4) "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," pp 775 and 778, Vol 888, "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"
- (5) "Opening Speech at the Eighth National CCP Congress" (15 September 1956)
- (6) "On the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China," p 131, Vol 1, "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"
- (7) "On Prussia's Recent Order of Censorship on Books and Newspapers," p 8, Vol 8, "Complete Works of Marx and Engels"
- (8) "More on Trade Unions, Current Situation and the Mistakes of Bukharsin and Trotskiy," p 453, Vol 8, "Selected Works of Lenin"

(9) "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," pp 792-793, Vol III, "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

(10) Engels: "Letter to Wei-na-erh-sang Pa-te," p 406, Vol XXXIX, "Complete Works of Marx and Engels"

(11) pp 87, 89, 90, Vol IX, "Complete Works of Stalin"

CNA CITES CCP ON BLUNDERS DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW181147Y Taipei CNA in English 0958 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taipei: 18 Sep (CNA)--Eight serious blunders were committed during the "Cultural Revolution," according to a report attributed to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The official negation of the "Cultural Revolution" was revealed in a big-character poster which appeared in the scenic city of Soochow, Kiangsu, last month, an intelligence report said. The blunders listed by the wall poster include the following:

1. Arbitrary interpretation of "The Quotations of Chairman Mao" violated the Marxist-Leninist principle of pragmatism.
2. Overemphasis on ideological purity at the expense of industrial and agricultural production brought about economic stagnation.
3. Overemphasis on family background did great damage to the united front and the prestige of the party.
4. Irreparable damage was done in the across-the-board persecution of party veterans.
5. The policy of Redness over expertness in education resulted in the bankruptcy of science education and development.
6. Despotism in the art and cultural fields violated the principle of science and "letting one hundred flowers bloom."
7. Anarchism was promoted at the expense of the rule of law, resulting in the breakdown of social order and military discipline.
8. The personality cult was encouraged, and one man's words replaced collective wisdom.

However, the party Central Committee said the "Cultural Revolution" produced two commendable newborn things. They are the bare-foot doctors and the rustication of educated city youths.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FOURTH NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Overseas Chinese Attend

OW191657Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--China's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs was further expounded at a discussion attended by Overseas Chinese women delegates to the Fourth National Women's Congress today.

Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, pointed out that in the great struggle to criticize the gang of four and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs formulated by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou has been better implemented.

Over sixty delegates from among returned Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots attended the discussion organized by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. They are outstanding representatives from various fields. Among them are representatives of Chinese nationals who had just returned because of the persecution by Vietnamese authorities.

Liao Cheng-chih was the first speaker at the discussion. He condemned the gang of four for sabotaging the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and gave an account of the successes in implementing the policy. He noted that a great number of Overseas Chinese attended the recent National Women's Congress. This showed the party's care for Overseas Chinese. He expressed the hope that the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs would be still better implemented in all parts of the country and that better care should be given to their political treatment, work and life.

Other speakers included Lin Li-jun, a compatriot from Taiwan; Su Wu-tzu, a representative of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and Li Yu-hsiang, a victimized Chinese national who was persecuted by Vietnamese authorities and returned to China recently. They all expressed their gratitude for the party's care. They pledged to work hard, together with the women of all nationalities of the motherland, for the realization of the four modernizations at an earlier date. Also attending the discussion were Chuang Hsi-chuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and acting president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and Lin Hsiu-te and Lien Kuan, deputy heads of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

Minority Women Peted

OW191659Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The State Nationalities Affairs Commission gave a tea party here this afternoon for the 230-odd women delegates to the recent Fourth National Women's Congress. Dressed in bright national costumes and speaking different languages, these outstanding workers from various fields had a happy gathering. They talked about their life and work, construction and changes in their localities and their struggle against the gang of four. Some of them recited impromptu poems and artists of different nationalities performed songs and dances.

Yang Ching-jen, minister of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, addressed the gathering. He congratulated them on the success of the women's congress and asked for their opinions and suggestions to improve the nationalities work. He said: "Chairman Hua has called on the people of all nationalities to unite and work to build China into a modern, powerful socialist state. We must firmly respond to his call."

Li Kuei, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, attended the tea party.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECENT SATELLITE RECOVERY DESCRIBED IN POEM

Canton TSOPIN [LITERARY WORKS] in Chinese 15 Aug 78 p 48 WA

[Poem by Su Fang-hsueh: "Where the Satellite Returns to Earth"]

[Text]

The mountain ridge is covered by a scarf of flowers;
The mountain peak is under a cha-erh-wa ("overcoat" in Yi [1744] language) of clouds;
The entire village is looking up at the azure skies,
Expecting to catch a glimpse of a satellite descending under an open parachute.

An old woman says: "Could it be a dream
that I hear from the a-chia (the "PLA" in Yi language)
that at a given time of the day, a satellite
will land on this open field of this remote mountain area?"

An old man says: "The good news from the a-chia
glitters like a string of pearls;
The satellite which flies in an orbit assigned by the party Central Committee
will land at a place assigned by it also"

The people have faith in the news from the a-chia,
because they have seen the radical change from their old slash-and-burn farming method,
as tractors and factories begin to appear in their village,
and electric lights dot their mountains with power from bodies of water.

The people believe in the words of the a-chia,
because they have red stars on their caps;
they man the satellite tracking station on the mountain top, and
modern science has taken deep root in the Yi [1744] people's hearts.

Suddenly, waving arms bristle the surrounding mountains,
and colorful clouds rise up from the jubilant village.
The people are waving their flowery scarves and coats, crying
"Our satellite has returned, returned to earth."

Behold, in the azure skies,
a seven-colored parachute is descending.
Our satellite is being recovered with precision accuracy,
reflecting the success of Chairman Hua's policy of grasping the key link to run well the
country.

Come ye all fair maidens, be quick to make a rainbow with your scarves!
Come ye all young lads, be quick to carpet the open field with your cha-erh-wa!
Let us use our hands to welcome the return of the satellite on behalf of our 900 million
kinfolks,
and our hearts to greet the four modernizations of China.

KYODO REPORTS PRC PLANNING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

OW160420Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Sep (KYODO)--An electric power industry leader said Saturday China
appears to be positively promoting a plan to build nuclear power plants.

But for the time being, thermal power will continue to be the main pillar of China's power generation, he added.

The mission visited China from September 4 to 15 and conferred with Mai Wen-lan, deputy general manager of the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES RESTORING SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

OW190643Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep--With the State Council's approval, the Science Popularization Publishing House has been officially restored. When they were alive both the great leader Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou attached importance to science popularization and publication. Chairman Mao once recommended the MASS SCIENCE [KO HSUEH TA CHUNG 4430 1331 1129 5883] magazine at a meeting. Premier Chou wrote the title for the magazine: "Knowledge Means Power."

Since its founding in 1956, the Science Popularization Publishing House has published over 1,000 kinds of books and periodicals, most of which were warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers as well as cadres and educated young people. Some of the science popularization periodicals had played a relatively significant role in popularizing scientific knowledge. They were: MASS SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE MEANS POWER, and STUDY SCIENCE. Reading materials for cadres categorized under "Knowledge Series" included: "Phenology" (by Chu Ko-chen); "Biological Evolution" (by Fang Tsung-hai); "The Origin and Development of Mankind" (by Wu Ju-kang); "Women Hygiene" (by Sung Hung-shao and Wu Pao-chen); and so forth, study materials for workers included "Speech Chart Reading for Machine-Building Workers" (by Chao Hsueh-tien). Study materials for educated young people in the countryside included charts on "Transplantation of Cotton Seedlings," and "Knowledge on Plant Protection."

As a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in later years, the Science Popularization Publishing House was abolished. Its reference materials were dispersed or destroyed; its personnel was transferred out, its published books were banned, and the magazines were suspended. The entire publishing house had become a victim of devastation at the mercy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

After restoration the Science Popularization Publishing House has become an important organ of national science popularization and publication enterprises under the leadership of the National Science Association. Its tasks are: To raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and, proceeding from realizing the four modernizations, to provide the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, cadres, young people and scientific and technological personnel with all kinds of popular reading materials on scientific subjects and to assist them to raise their scientific and technological level. In division of labor between the Science Popularization Publishing House and other specialized scientific and technological publishing houses as well as local publishing houses with regard to publication, emphasis is placed on popularizing basic scientific knowledge and modern scientific and technological knowledge.

At present, the Science Popularization Publishing House is working in coordination with other publishing houses in preparing the publishing of a dozen book series on mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology, modernization of industry, modernization of agriculture, contests in mathematics, physics and chemistry, natural dialectics and selected works of popular science, and will also translate fine popular science books published abroad. Efforts are being made to publish successively a number of newly edited popular science reading materials such as "Problems and Answers From the 1978 National Mathematics Contest," "Selected Works on Popular Science by Kao Shih-chi" and so forth.

To commemorate Comrade Fu Lien-chang, former board chairman of the Chinese Medical Society, who died as a result of persecution by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the Science Popularization Publishing House will soon compile and publish his work: "Random Talks About Health." In addition, it will also revise and republish some influential popular science reading materials and make preparations for publishing popular science periodicals with emphasis on propagating the theme of the four modernizations.

KWANGMING DAILY ON RETURNING OCCUPIED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

HK200455Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY commentary: "It Is Time To Solve the Problem of Returning Occupied School Buildings"]

[Text] "Return occupied buildings to schools!" This has become an increasingly loud call with the resumption and development of educational services. This is not just the wish of educational workers. It has become a cause of concern to the public. Those people concerned about the four modernizations are concerned about education. However, the question of school buildings has hindered the development of educational services. There are two solutions to the problem. Build new school buildings or return occupied ones. The former takes time. The latter answers immediate needs. Take Anhwei Province for instance. It is one of those provinces that have attached importance to erecting school buildings. It has made a great effort in this direction. However, the new school buildings erected this year so far are equivalent to only about one-fifth of the school buildings that were taken away. This is to say that it will take 5 years for us to return to the original number of school premises available. This fact shows the importance and urgency of returning occupied school buildings.

It has been nearly a year since the appeal to return occupied school buildings was first made. Several months have passed since action was supposedly taken on this matter. But the progress made by many areas has been disappointing. We have received an uninterrupted flow of letters from our readers complaining about occupied school buildings. Though progress has been made in returning occupied school buildings, it has been very slow. It is a far cry from the solution to the problem. The masses are dissatisfied with such a situation. They have always anticipated an early solution to this problem. It has been pointed out that the problem is very difficult. It would be nice if some of the occupied school buildings could be returned. To have all of them returned would be easier said than done. To demand the early return of such buildings would be even more difficult. The invariable excuse is that occupied school buildings cannot be vacated before substitute or newly built buildings are available!

Since this is a long standing knotty problem, we must give serious study to it. Many school buildings were first vacated due to the suppression of education by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They closed down, combined and transferred large numbers of schools. Other units moved into these "empty" buildings. They have been "settled down" there for 7, 8 and even 10 years. Having "settled down," they continuously improved and added to their occupied premises until the buildings served their own purposes. If we are now to return these building to the schools, we must first establish the concept of the need to support education and eliminate the idea of "having settled down." The parties that have "settled down" must be made to actively prepare to return the occupied buildings. Having prepared themselves ideologically, they must then tackle concrete problems. Some of the occupied buildings have been converted into offices, some into dormitories or guest houses and some into factories. If we demand that they be vacated immediately, we must first find substitute housing for their occupants. Concrete arrangements must be made for removal expenses, and the dependents must be persuaded to move out. If these concrete problems are not solved one by one and if a proper and reasonable time limit is not set, all the talk about a solution will just be nonsense. The so-called "crux" of the matter perhaps lies in these problems.

The same knotty problems confronted Anhwei. We may ask how Anhwei successfully solved them? One primary reason is that the Anhwei provincial party committee acted decisively. It took the lead in returning occupied school premises--setting a personal example. This is the kind of action that counts. As far as occupied school premises were concerned, quite a large number were occupied by party and government organs at all levels. The provincial, prefectural and county party committees took the lead in returning quite a number of these buildings. But this alone was not enough. Apart from returning a large number of occupied premises, the provincial and county party committees of Anhwei have adopted further effective measures since June. These include establishing leadership groups in the provinces to return occupied school premises. Forces from all quarters are concentrating on enforcing relevant specific measures from school to school. The leadership departments are attempting to solve problems and difficulties confronting those units that are to move out. Many problems originally thought to be insoluble have lent themselves one by one to solutions as a result of such an approach. For instance, the leadership organ of an army unit is responsible for returning the school building occupied by the unit. It is trying in every way to make some barracks and depots available for those compelled to move out. In this way, school premises will be vacated very quickly. If the party committee does not commit itself to concrete measures, refuses to mobilize all related leading organs and simply relies on solutions found by the parties compelled to move out, the problem will always remain unsolved.

Anhwei Province has done well in returning occupied school buildings. It is also to be praised for surrendering to the schools concerned the ownership of those additional structures built on campuses. This is of great significance. If the old buildings were returned and their additions not surrendered, an odd mixture of schools and factories, offices and dormitories would result. The school campus would become chaotic. Education work would thus suffer and order would be upset. Where there is will, there is a way. Can the problem of returning occupied school buildings be solved? Anhwei Province has provided us with a solution and a good solution at that. Those who shrink from difficulties will be educated by the facts. Those units not keen on returning occupied buildings have received a great encouragement.

YU CHIU-LI, KANG SHIH-EN ADDRESS SUPPLY CONFERENCE

OW191404Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep--A national conference of supply and storage departments on learning from Taching was recently held in Peking. The conference was the largest gathering of heroes in supply and storage departments in China since the founding of the country, as well as an oath-taking meeting in the march toward the four modernizations.

The conference closed on 2 September and was presided over by leading comrades of the State Planning Commission. Present were Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en, vice premiers of the State Council. Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Kang Shih-en made important speeches at the conference.

In his speech Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li called on the participants to resolutely implement the instruction and decision made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in order to carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"; learn from Taching oilfield in an all-round manner in order to rapidly build storage warehouses into Taching-type units that can pass all tests; respond to Chairman Hua's call for studying politics, economics, management, science and technology, and culture in order to continuously raise the level of supply management; and, paying attention to the people's life, strive to do a good job in agricultural and sideline production.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en said: Supply and storage work is an important measure in implementing the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic policy, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." It is also a necessary component of the socialist planned economy and an important job that is essential to carrying out the general task in the new period. He called on the participants to fully understand the important significance of storage work, foster being prepared against war, view the situation as a whole and prepare for natural disasters, earnestly carry out the guidelines of the conference, strengthen the leadership over supply and storage work, and build storage warehouses into new socialist warehouses in order to contribute more to the party and people.

During the conference representatives from supply and storage departments throughout the country studied the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on supply and storage work, exposed and repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining storage work, and summed up experiences in learning from Taching.

The participants commended some Taching-type units and a number of advanced collectives and individuals who have learned from Taching and studied how to quicken the pace of learning from Taching and do a good job in storage work. The participants unanimously pledged to actively improve supply and storage work by striving to achieve scientific management of supplies and mechanization, by engaging in sideline production regularly, by planting more trees around warehouses, by insuring good quality, quantity and safety of materials stored in warehouses, and by providing a sufficient supply of materials in case of emergency in order to make greater contributions to accomplishing the general task in the new period.

PRC INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED INCREASING

OW201014Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--China's industrial production, having recovered from a state of stagnation and retrogression, is now rising steadily and with unexpected speed.

Total industrial output in 1977, the year following the smashing of the gang of four, was 14 percent higher than for 1976, and 8 percent over the state plan. The first 8 months of this year have seen even greater increases, with most of the country's 80 major industrial products showing a conspicuous rise in output over the corresponding period of last year.

The metallurgical industry, which suffered heavily under the gang of four, has steadily increased output since last autumn. By the end of August, output of steel, rolled steel and pig iron had met 74 percent of the annual plan. This represents a 50 percent increase over the same period of last year.

The output of crude coal, crude oil and electricity has exceeded state quotas each month this year, with output of crude coal 17.59 percent up on the same period last year, crude oil up by 11.4 percent and natural gas up by 13.5 percent. This year more new oil wells have gone into production and further oil and gas fields have been discovered.

With the launching of a "Quality Month" campaign on September first, there has been a drive to improve quality in most industrial and communication departments as well as to lower costs.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently issued the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Certain Problems in Speeding Up the Development of Industry (draft)."

The document is also known as the "30-point decision." It is an embodiment of Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on running socialist industry, a summation of the positive and negative experience of the past 28 years and a guideline for improving management in enterprises and industry and for developing industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

At present, all factories and mines are implementing the "30-point decision," deepening the criticism and exposure of the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging production, rectifying the enterprises, improving management, making or improving regulations and organising industries to achieve better coordination in specialized fields so as to make the most effective use of existing enterprises. Reorganisation is taking place systematically in Peking, Shanghai, Changchow and other industrial cities. The manufacturing of standardized machine parts in Shanghai used to be scattered throughout 686 factories. New technology and automation have now made it possible to mass produce the parts in 27 factories.

Meanwhile, industrial departments are also encouraging technical innovation and renovation and are modernizing old installations from the 1940's and 50's to improve their efficiency.

Another measure aimed at speeding up industrial development is the enlargement of production capacity. The total investment in capital construction for this purpose in the first 8 months of this year is the highest ever, 42 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. The coal mining, metallurgical, power and chemical industries have increased production capacity with the completion of a number of construction projects.

120 major projects and many more medium-size or smaller projects are to be completed or begun within the next seven years. Preparations have begun on the 120 projects which are on a scale unprecedented in China and in some cases construction work has already started.

This year, the country's industrial and communication departments have continued the movement to learn from Taching. A series of meetings were held in various specialist fields to discuss ways of learning from Taching, the launching of emulation drives and the drafting of an 8 year plan. A socialist emulation drive centred round higher output, better quality and lower costs has been launched in various provinces, departments, enterprises, factories and mines and even between different shifts.

In this socialist emulation campaign, the socialist principle "to each according to his work" has been observed by various factories and mines. This involves incentives for workers in the form of moral encouragement as well as material rewards. Workers and staff who met production quotas were given bonuses.

At present, everybody, including ministers, leading cadres of factories and mines and workers and technicians, are systematically studying science, technology or management. In Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, a series of lectures on science and technology started in mid August for 250 heads of metallurgical, machinery, textile and light industry bureaus, as well as for managers of companies and head of major factories.

China is following a policy of maintaining its independence, keeping initiative in its own hands and rely on its own efforts at the same time. China also seeks to learn from the good experience of foreign countries and is importing certain advanced technology and installations. This combination of initiative and learning from others is aimed at speeding up industrial development.

MORE ON SOLVING PROBLEMS OF URBAN HOUSING

OW191046Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Concentrated efforts are to be made between 1979 and 1985 to solve urban housing problems according to a 7-year plan prepared by the State Capital Construction Commission. Housing conditions will be considerably improved by 1985.

The above statement was made by a spokesman for the commission to the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

He went on to say that detailed consideration would be given in 190 cities in the country to the scale and speed of construction projects and to building standard. In financing the new housing, he said, in addition to state investment and funds coming from local government and enterprises, consideration was also being given to assisting individuals to pool their resources to build their own housing. Support should be given, he said, to Overseas Chinese who wanted to build homes in the motherland.

On the subject of building materials, he said that all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should have their own building material bases and should encourage the use of new building materials and prefabricated units. Advanced housing construction techniques used abroad needed to be introduced and installations for factories producing prefabricated materials for housing should be imported. This would help improve the building material industry.

In the 29 years since the founding of new China, new housing projects totalling 493,000,000 square metres of floor space have been built in 3,400 cities and towns, he said. However the cities are still very crowded and housing remains a problem.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON MINOR AUTUMN CROPS

HK200454Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Do a Good Job in This Year's 'Minor Autumn Harvest'"]

[Text] The annual "minor autumn crops" high season will soon be on hand. Because "minor autumn crops" are regarded as "minor," they are easily overlooked and overshadowed by other work. Actually, their significance and role are quite important. Many wild plants and resources have increasingly become an essential source of raw materials for certain industrial departments. Many "minor autumn crops" are our country's traditional export commodities. Making the harvesting of "minor autumn crops" a success will provide great possibilities for increasing socialist accumulation, accelerating the development of the national economy and increasing commune and production brigade income.

From the resource point of view, there is great potential to be tapped in this field. According to statistics of departments concerned, only a few percent or at most a little more than 20 percent of the wild resources are presently harvested or used. Most wild resources are left to perish in the hills. What a great waste of wealth to society!

To make the harvesting of "minor autumn crops" a greater success this year, the most important thing is to further implement the party's economic policies in the countryside. We must especially clear up the muddled ideas hindering the implementation of the policies.

When developing "minor autumn crops," some localities have stressed that the collective economy is predominant in every field of work and in every product. This is a one-sided and harmful viewpoint. "Minor autumn crops" are generally more scattered and highly seasonal, and cannot all be harvested by the collective. In discussing the collective economy being predominant, we are referring to agricultural sideline production as a whole. If we do not take the specific conditions into account but instead stress collective work in everything and the predominance of the collective economy in everything, then an abnormal situation is bound to arise in which individuals are not allowed to do what the collective cannot do. If the restriction on individual harvesting and collecting is too strict, it is only because of the worry that individual harvesting and collecting by commune members may hinder collective production and help the growth of the spontaneous forces of capitalism. The party's policy on this problem is very explicit: As long as there is no speculation and manipulation, no abandonment of agriculture for commerce, no effect on collective production, no infringement of public interests and no destruction of state resources, individual harvesting and collecting is entirely permissible. Not only should it not be restricted, but it should also be strongly advocated. The "local policy" that arbitrarily forbids commune members to individually pick and collect wild resources and the undesirable practice of confiscating their harvest and imposing fines on them must be stopped. We must carry out mass harvesting of "minor autumn crops" in a big way. Communes and production brigades must be mobilized to devote their spare time or holidays to harvesting and collecting certain autumn crops that are highly concentrated in an area. Individual commune members must be permitted and encouraged to devote their spare time or holidays to harvesting and collecting scattered crops and bring into full play the role of subsidiary labor power by organizing the primary and middle school children and the family members of workers in industrial, mining and forestry areas to take an active part in harvesting and collecting "minor autumn crops".

Some people are worried that the harvesting and collecting of "minor autumn crops" by individual commune members "may give rise to capitalism with the increase of income." This is a gross misinterpretation. Last year, the state purchases a total value of 1.3 billion yuan worth of products from "minor autumn crops." The average per capita income for some of the more successful localities in harvesting "minor autumn crops" amounted to just 5 or 6 yuan. How can the question of capitalism arise? As long as the commune members earn their income with their labor and even if they receive a higher income, it still cannot be construed as capitalism.

The key to making the harvest of "minor autumn crops" a success this year lies in our ability to adhere to the principle of to each according to his work and more pay for more work. The hills are teeming with wild resources. Some are easy to collect while others are not. Some take very little time to collect while others require much time. Some are rare and some are plentiful. Specific differences must be taken into account when distributing the income. Without taking the differences into account, it will also be impossible to observe the principle of to each according to his work. Regardless of whether harvested or collected in concentrated areas or in scattered places, the method of fixed production quota control and rewards for overfulfilling quotas should be enforced as closely as possible. If a person who works more is not paid more and the policy is not honored, how can we inspire the enthusiasm of the commune members to go in for "minor autumn crops?"

The glorious flowers of spring ripen into fall fruits. Major autumn crops and "minor autumn crops" ripen at the same time. This is the busiest farming period. Harvesting of the three major autumn crops cannot be delayed, but attention must also be given simultaneously to "minor autumn crops." We must learn to play the "piano" and must be good in arranging work. On the basis of fully mobilizing the masses and tapping potentials in every sector, we must arrange a certain amount of labor for "minor autumn crops," and succeed in letting major autumn crops set the pace for minor autumn crops and in reaping a twin bumper harvest in both major and minor autumn crops.

The success of the purchasing work will have a great impact on the development of "minor autumn crops." Under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels, supply and marketing cooperatives everywhere must further implement the general policy "develop the economy and insure supply," firmly follow the political, production and mass approaches and overcome the fears of overstocking, of losing money and of being bothered. With regard to the products harvested and collected by individuals, money should be paid directly to the individuals. It is necessary to purchase all the "minor autumn crops," fully use them and increase the capacity to process them so that we can let them play their role in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

FANG I ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NOTED ENGINEER

OW192022Y Peking NCHA in English 1944 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries here this afternoon for Chen Chih, deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, deputy chief engineer of the Iron and Steel Research Institute under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and a man of iron well-known throughout the Chinese scientific and technical front. He died of cancer on September 10 at the age of 51.

Among the 1,000 people attending the memorial meeting were Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council; Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry; Chiang Man-hsiang, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; as well as representatives of the units under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and Chen Chih's friends and relatives.

Tang Ko presided over the meeting. Kao Yang-wen, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, delivered a memorial speech. The memorial speech says: "Chen Chih was a noted specialist in fracture mechanics and an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party. His death was a big loss to the scientific and technological front.

"He was from Foochow city of Fukien Province. He graduated from the faculty of physics of Tsinghua University in 1948 and remained at the department as associate lecturer. After the liberation of Peking in 1949, he responded to the party's call and went to northeast China to help build the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest metallurgical base. He joined the party the following year. In 1958, he went to work in the Peking Iron and Steel Research Institute and acted as deputy head of the high temperature alloys laboratory, and then as head of the metallic physics laboratory.

"In the political struggles after liberation, Chen Chih adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He was persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four and waged a firm struggle against them. After the death of Premier Chou En-lai, he went to the Tienanmen Square many times to show his condolences, defying pains from cancer and pressure from the gang of four. He told his comrades-in-arms: 'No tears but struggle to cherish the memory of the premier.' After the fall of the gang of four, he closely followed the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, took an active part in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang and worked even harder to implement the line of the party's 11th national congress and accomplish the general task for the new period."

"Chen Chih put forward the theoretic basis and new suggestions for developing China's high temperature alloys, attracting attention both at home and abroad. With iron will, he endured the pains and worked long hours everyday. He wrote a book on metal fractures in hospital. A dozen days before his death, he wrote to Vice-Premier Fang I a letter, in which he suggested ways to develop new materials.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPRINTS EXONERATION OF NOTED HISTORIAN

OW182128Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Sep--PEOPLE'S DAILY of 15 September reprints an article by Li Lin-hung published in issue No 9 of the journal HISTORICAL STUDIES for 1978. The article refutes Chi Pen-yu's framed-up charges against Comrade Chien Po-tsan, a Marxist historian.

Entitled "Refuting Chi Pen-yu's Framed-up Charges Against Comrade Chien Po-tsan" the article says Comrade Chien Po-tsan died tragically of the frantic persecution by such counterrevolutionaries as Lin Piao and the "gang of four". Tracing back to 1966, the article points out that issue No 4 of RED FLAG for that year carried Chi Pen-yu's article entitled "Comrade Chien Po-tsan's Historical Viewpoint Must Be Criticized," and says that was a fatal shot openly fired at Comrade Chien Po-tsan and it signaled the beginning of a "criticism" campaign against Chien, which later developed into unbridled political frameups and struggle by coercion or force.

The article says: A decade has elapsed. When we mourn the death of this outstanding Marxist historian today, we must get rid of the poison-tipped and sinful bullet shot into Chien's body by Chi Pen-yu in the past. In his article, Chi charged Chien on six principal accounts, namely: opposing the viewpoint of class struggle, smearing the peasants' revolution, glorifying emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers, propagating the "policy of concession," opposing "using theory to bring out history," and opposing "making the past serve the present." The stress of his charges was put on the first four.

The article says: We can see why the shot fired by Chi Pen-yu was fatal. Comrade Chien Po-tsan was bound and gagged. From the very beginning Chien was deprived of the right to defend himself. Chi, the ignoramus and scoundrel, might be a competent hatchetman, but he was a very clumsy writer of criticism articles. His articles could hardly stand refutation because he didn't resort to reason, which he did not have. Therefore, he had to overpower somebody and step on other bodies. This was Chi Pen-yu's method and the one employed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." If those who were criticized by them were permitted to speak up, they could never have been that arrogant.

The article emphasizes: If you can criticize somebody, somebody can likewise criticize you; and we will listen to those who speak with reason and the truth. Only this can be our socialist democracy and only this conforms to Marxism. If only criticism and not counter-criticism is permitted, it is not criticism; it can only be called cudgeling. In cudgeling somebody the opponent will be beaten with his limbs bound. Can this be called ideological struggle of academic discussion? In the case of Chien Po-tsan, although he had the truth on his side, he was not permitted to defend himself when attacked. So he died in misery. This is a sad lesson, and it by no means entails the sufferings of Chien alone.

The article concludes: On 1 July this year, the party Central Committee decided to make public Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" in 1962.

This is a programmatic document for resuming and carrying forward democratic centralism among the people and within the party under the new historical conditions. The central theme of Chairman Mao's talk is to carry forward democracy and the mass line and to allow people to speak. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, a socialist democratic life is surging up and a vivid and lively political situation has begun to appear in the party and among the people throughout the country.

EDUCATION MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON COMMON SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OW152351Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Sep--The Ministry of Education recently issued a circular to education departments of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It demands that the teaching of the common spoken language [putunghua--2528 6639 6114] and the Chinese phonetic alphabet [hanyupinyin--3352 6133 2178 7299] be further promoted in various schools under their jurisdiction.

The circular says: Popularizing the common spoken language and learning the Chinese phonetic alphabet are important parts of the education revolution. With teachers and students forming an important force in this endeavor, schools are important places to popularize the common spoken language and learn the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Education departments in various places and schools of all types and levels must attach great importance to this task.

The circular points out that to achieve the goal of popularizing the common spoken language, it is necessary to implement the policy of "vigorously promoting its use, enforcing it at key points and gradually popularizing it."

The circular also presents specific targets for the next 5 and 8 years. In the next 5 years, language teachers in various schools should be able to use the common spoken language as the basic spoken language in their teaching while teachers of other courses should also strive to gradually achieve this goal. Within the same period, students should be able to use it as the basic spoken language in class and in meetings. In the next 8 years, all schools should basically popularize it. Key schools, schools in cities of dialect zones and schools in northern dialect areas zones should fulfill these targets ahead of time. The circular stresses that students in teachers colleges and schools should master the phonetic alphabet and the common spoken language at school so that they may use them in teaching after graduation.

The circular points out: The Chinese phonetic alphabet is an effective tool for reading Chinese characters and learning the common spoken language. It is the basis for alphabetizing Chinese characters. Primary and middle schools should incorporate it in their language courses and conscientiously teach the students how to use it.

The circular says: Learning the common spoken language and mastering the phonetic alphabet are a must for teachers. Schools in various places should step up the training of teachers in these two basic skills.

The circular concludes: Language class is the primary place to learn the common spoken language and should be fully used. At the same time, it is necessary to use other methods in addition to classroom instruction and pay attention to practice of the common spoken language exercise and use outside classrooms. The use of the common spoken language should be encouraged in various meetings, speech contests, poetry recitals and literary and art performances. Schools in various places may hold, on a regular or irregular basis, emulation meetings evaluating their achievement in teaching the common spoken language.

LIAO CHIH-KAO ATTENDS FUKIEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

6Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 19 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fukien Provincial Science Conference ceremoniously opened in Foochow on 18 September. The opening ceremony of the conference was held in the auditorium of the logistics department of the Foochow PLA units." "Attending the opening ceremony and sitting on the rostrum were Liao Chih-kao, Ma Hsing-yuan, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Yuan Kai, Wu Yung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, (Tung Te-ssu) and Cheng Huo-pai, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Lung Fei-hu, Wang Chih, Lu Sheng, (Chiang Hsieh-tao) and Chiang Jun-kuan, responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed on the Fukien front; Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chiu-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung, Kuo Jui-jen and Lu Hao-jan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Liu Shu-chou), a responsible person of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association; and Tsai Liang-cheng, first secretary of the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee." Also attending the opening ceremony and sitting on the rostrum were (Li Lai-jung), (Chen Chung-fang), (Li Wen-jen), (Pan Chung-yu), (Li Sung-mao), (Nai Ai-chuang) and (Chen Hsiao-ching), noted personages of scientific and technical circles in this province. A total of 2,000 people attended the opening ceremony including distinguished scientists, masters in technical innovation, models in scientific farming, leading comrades of scientific research units and representatives of scientific and technical personnel.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the conference." Comrade Ma Hsing-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered the opening speech. He first conveyed warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. He then said: The key to realizing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. The National Science Conference has formulated the line and the policy for speedily developing the cause of science and technology, thus greatly encouraging us. Comrade Ma Hsing-yuan added: [begin recording] "The tasks of our current science conference are to continue to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress and the general task for the new period put forward by the Fifth NPC, further implement the spirit of the National Science Conference and whip up a new upsurge in mobilizing the entire party to energetically pursue science and to march toward the modernization of science and technology. This conference must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, deeply criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in disrupting the cause of science, distinguish between right and wrong in line and smash the spiritual shackles." [end recording]

Comrade Lung Fei-hu, deputy commander of the Foochow PLA units, delivered a congratulatory speech. He said: [begin recording] "I warmly hail the convocation of this conference on behalf of the party committee and leading organs of the Foochow PLA units and the masses of commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA stationed on the Fukien front. I respectfully salute all the delegates to this conference, all the advanced scientific units and distinguished workers in science and technology who have made contributions to the party and the people and all the masses of scientific and technical personnel of the army."

"We are determined to resolutely implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on scientific and technical work together with the people of Fukien. We are determined to strive to improve the scientific and cultural training of the masses of commanders and fighters of the army and to conscientiously whip up a fervent upsurge in marching toward the modernization of science and technology.

"We are also determined to quicken the pace of revolutionizing and modernizing our army, to do well in making preparations for liberating Taiwan and in making preparations against a war of aggression, to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period and to strive to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state. I wish this conference success." [end recording]

Comrade (Liu Shu-chou), a responsible person of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association spoke at the opening ceremony. He warmly hailed the convocation of the conference and wished the conference success.

"During the conference, Comrade (Meng Fu-shan), chairman of the provincial scientific and technical association and secretary general of the conference, read the congratulatory letters and messages sent to the conference from noted Fukien scientists (Kao Shih-chieh), (Chang Wen-yu) and (Chen Ching-jun). Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a report on behalf of the provincial CCP committee entitled 'Mobilize the Entire Party To Energetically Pursue Science and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period.' In his report, Comrade Lin I-hsin put special stress on four issues:

- "1. Deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in disrupting the cause of science and technology and in persecuting the scientists and technicians, distinguish between right and wrong in line and turn chaos into order.
- "2. The targets and tasks of developing science and technology in this province.
- "3. Mobilize all positive factors and organize a mighty scientific and technical contingent.
- "4. Strengthen party leadership over scientific and technical work."

HSINHUA DAILY ON CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW191231Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[HSINHUA DAILY commentator's article: "Correct Attitude and Eliminating Chaos and Restoring Order--on the Question of Having a Correct Attitude Toward the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution"--date not given]

[Text] It is only natural and logical that we should expose and criticize the gang of four and the Lin Piao antiparty clique at the same time and settle accounts with them for their crimes in working hand in hand in concocting the "two assessments" and vigorously perpetrating the "two reversals." But, when faced with specific questions concerning right and wrong in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some comrades always have doubts; they fear that if they do so they would be taking a wrong attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution. Some even feel that to criticize Lin Piao means criticizing the Great Cultural Revolution and that to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and gang of four in sabotaging the Great Cultural Revolution means negating the results of the Great Cultural Revolution. It appears that on the question of having a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution, it is also necessary to emancipate minds, eliminate chaos and restore order.

The meaning of "having a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution" was once very clear. During the Great Cultural Revolution, however, Lin Piao and the gang of four distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's series of instructions and also distorted and tampered with the meaning of "correct attitude," creating much confusion on this question.

They used "correct attitude" as a protective talisman for themselves and a sharp weapon to punish others. It is obvious that they were archcriminals who sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution, and yet they insisted on presenting themselves as the personification of the Great Cultural Revolution. While shouting the slogan "have a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution," they engaged in criminal activities to sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution.

Thus, "correct attitude" took the form of items mass-produced by their "iron and steel companies" and "hat factories." They continuously kept a large inventory of "hats" and "sticks" for wholesale distribution to their sworn followers, followers, agents and backbone members of their factional setup. They painted a black picture of the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution. Whoever said anything good of the 17 years was attacked as not having a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution. They also referred to everything they did during the 11 years of the Great Cultural Revolution as "Red." Whoever expressed the slightest dissatisfaction with their interference and sabotage was branded as negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Such sticks and hats were not ordinary ones. Anyone hit by them either sustained bodily injuries or lost his life, or at least was labeled [words indistinct].

Even more outrageous was the fact that Lin Piao and the gang of four demanded a "correct attitude" of only certain people. Who were these people? People who were labeled by them as capitalist roaders, renegades, enemy agents and counterrevolutionaries. These people must all show the "correct attitude." The slogan did not apply to Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents, followers and backbone members of their factional setup, because they claimed they were always correct. When they arrested you, you had to show a "correct attitude." You also had to show a "correct attitude" when they released you, or when they arrested you again. They framed and falsely accused many people, and they demanded that you show a "correct attitude" toward all such cases. Even when someone died as a result of their persecution, his family, relatives and friends still had to show a "correct attitude." This indeed was preposterous; it was lawlessness to the extreme!

Lin Piao and the gang of four wanted others to have a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution, which in the final analysis meant a correct attitude toward their gang of counterrevolutionary doubledealers. They wanted to seize the seal of power, establish a new dynasty and become a "heavenly horse" and an "empress." They wanted you to bow your heads in submission, put yourselves at their mercy, or at least shut your eyes and turn a deaf ear to what was happening. This was the "correct attitude."

However, the revolutionary people are the masters of history, and not fools. They long ago saw through the swindler tricks and gangster tactics of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The people had their own "correct way" to deal with them--by waging various forms of struggles against them and in the end picking up a mighty broom and sweeping them onto the dust bin of history.

As the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four develops in depth, many questions of right and wrong in theory and political line have been clarified. It is also time to eliminate the confusion surrounding the meaning of the sentence "have a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution" and to restore its original meaning.

What, after all, is the correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution? It is to regard and treat the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution with the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and this means to have the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts.

We must fully reaffirm the great achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution which enabled our party to win victories in the 9th, 10th and 11th major struggles between the two lines, to smash the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country more than ever before and to clear the way for the all-round and correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With this great political revolution, our party acquired rich experience in relying directly on the hundreds of millions of people in triumphing over the capitalist roaders in the party; the masses of cadres and people went through stern trials and tempering and greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and their ability to distinguish right and wrong political practices and identify political swindlers. With this great political revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought was greatly popularized, and Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was enriched and developed and was more profoundly grasped by the masses of cadres and people in the course of carrying out the great revolutionary practices. In short, our country's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will certainly go down in history as a great pioneering undertaking in the annals of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and its brilliance will become even more evident as history rolls on. This is its main and most fundamental aspect.

On the other hand, we must also realize that the Great Cultural Revolution was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Chairman Mao once pointed out: "There were two mistakes in the process of the Great Cultural Revolution. One was (the practice of overthrowing everything, and the other that of launching an) all-out civil war." It was precisely Lin Biao and the gang of four who whipped up the evil winds of overthrowing everything and launching an all-out civil war. We must analyze the Great Cultural Revolution specifically, evaluate it appropriately, and keep in mind that Lin Biao and the gang of four were the source of the many mistakes that were made in the Cultural Revolution. This is the attitude of seeking truth from facts.

At first glance, it seemed that Lin Biao and the gang of four were very revolutionary and that their attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution was "most correct" because they seemed to fully support the Cultural Revolution. But in fact, what they fully supported was their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their many perverted actions of sabotaging the Great Cultural Revolution. In short, they only supported, glorified and defended themselves in order to realize their criminal purpose of usurping party and state power.

It has been nearly 2 years since the crushing of the gang of four. Today, in judging whether somebody views the Great Cultural Revolution by seeking truth from facts and whether his attitude toward it is correct, we don't judge him by the beautiful words that come from his mouth; we judge him by whether he uses concrete deeds to genuinely support the crushing of the three bourgeois headquarters, and by whether he actively takes part in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four lasted 11 years. The perniciousness of their influence was unheard of in the annals of our party. They suppressed the people's thinking and gagged the people's mouths while flaunting the banner of "correct attitude." While forbidding the people to speak out, they themselves went on to spread poison everywhere. Therefore, why shouldn't we now fight a people's war to condemn Lin Biao and the gang of four verbally as well as in writing in order to eradicate their pernicious influence?

Over the past nearly 2 years since the crushing of the gang of four, the people of the whole country have engaged in penetratingly exposing and ruthlessly criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their towering crimes in wrecking the country and ruining the people. The more they expose and criticize, the clearer the right and the wrong have become and the more vigorous they have become in their work. Their exposure and criticism have brought about a gratifying situation of stability, unity and prosperity. We believe that the more penetratingly and thoroughly we criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, the more securely we will consolidate the victorious results of the Great Cultural Revolution and the more successful we will be in eliminating chaos and restoring order, in giving full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of people, and in speeding up the four modernizations.

Those who maintain that exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four may lead to negating the Great Cultural Revolution are people who lack a correct attitude. Some of them have been poisoned quite seriously by Lin Biao and the gang of four in the past and are still unable to basically change their stand and sentiments; others have been frightened by the cudgeling and labeling and are still obsessed by a lingering fear. These people cannot take an active part in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and, in fact, their failure to do so reflects their inability to view the Great Cultural Revolution correctly.

The line and the various principles and policies of the 11th National CCP Congress have been formulated according to Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and according to the experiences summed up in the Great Cultural Revolution. They are powerful weapons for grasping the key link and running the country well, and for consolidating and developing the victorious results of the Great Cultural Revolution. Maintaining a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution means that we must firmly implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and conscientiously implement the various principles and policies of the party.

In the past, the counterrevolutionary revisionist line--which was left in appearance but right in essence--pushed by the gang of four, led us to confound men and demons, and right and wrong. Today, as we implement the various principles and policies of the party, we must eliminate the chaos, restore order and reinstate our party's glorious traditions; we must also energetically repudiate what is "left" in appearance but right in essence.

In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must pay attention to the party's policies. While determined to completely eradicate all evils, we must work according to the principles and policies laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning exposure, criticism and investigation. We must strictly distinguish the two different types of contradictions, and firmly adhere to the general orientation of struggle. We must unite all those who can be united with, bring into play all positive factors, and turn all negative factors into positive factors in order to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation.

There is, for example, the question of handling the cases of beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution. This is a wide-ranging and complicated question which needs a firm policy for guidance. Great caution and specific historical analysis are needed in handling this question.

Lin Piao and the gang of four were the archcriminals who engaged in beating, smashing and looting. Only a handful of bad elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting; the majority of people were good people who had been poisoned by the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and many of them were inexperienced young people. Among these people, many have raised their consciousness and corrected their mistakes. Therefore, in handling these cases, punishment must be directed primarily to those criminals who committed murder; those landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who engaged in class vindication; those elements who sought to avenge their grudges, whose acts resulted in grave consequences, and who were so deeply hated by the people that we cannot soothe the people's indignation unless they are punished; and those elements who continuously engaged in beating, smashing and looting, committed all kinds of misdeeds and refused to repent despite repeated education.

For the majority of people who were misled into taking part in beating, smashing and looting--including those who committed serious mistakes in this regard--we must handle their cases by adhering to the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," and by conducting ideological education for them and not by taking actions against their individual errors. We should not casually accuse people of committing the crimes of beating, smashing and looting, still less insist on investigating trivial matters like some people's claims of rock (?throwing) during the Cultural Revolution. If we do, we will widen the target of attack, and this does not favor bringing into full play all positive factors and maintaining stability and unity.

In short, whether one resolutely implements the line and the various principles and policies of the 11th National CCP Congress is also an important criterion in judging whether he correctly views the Great Cultural Revolution.

SHANTUNG HAILS HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

SK190954Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Sep 78 SK

[Report on 16 September Shantung provincial women's rally]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 September, the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees held a rally of women of various circles at (Chenchuchuan) auditorium to warmly celebrate the occasion on which wise leader Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the NPC Standing Committee wrote inscriptions for the Fourth National Women's Congress.

Attending the rally were responsible persons of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees including Li Tzu-chao and Lin Ping, responsible comrades of the Tsinan municipal party committee, the Organization Department of the Shantung provincial party committee and the Shantung Provincial Women's Federation, and women representatives of various circles, totaling more than 1,500 persons.

Comrade Li Tzu-chao, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the NPC Standing Committee.

Comrade Lin Ping, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

He said: [begin recording] Comrades, today, people have gathered here to warmly celebrate the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the NPC Standing Committee for the Fourth National Chinese Women's Congress. The inscriptions have greatly educated and inspired the people throughout the country, in particular the vast numbers of women, and constitute a big event in the political life of women of various nationalities. The inscriptions are great calls and important directives issued by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh to women of various nationalities throughout the country. They are a great force urging women of various nationalities to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner to march vigorously and bravely forward. They pointed out a clear orientation for the women's movement in our country in the new period of development. They have great immediate and far-reaching importance in mobilizing and organizing women of various nationalities throughout the country to carry out the 11th national party congress line and fulfill the general task for the new period. [end recording]

(Sung Hsin-wei), vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Women's Federation, also delivered a speech at the rally.

SHANTUNG COUNTY PARTY OFFICIAL DISMISSED

SK191214Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Hotse prefectural and Tungming county party committees recently dealt strictly with the case of (Sun Wei-jan), Standing Committee member of the Tungming County party committee and director of its Organization Department, who took advantage of his position and power to appropriate the relief grain and relief funds for his mother's funeral, thus giving rise to bourgeois evil trends.

(Sun Wei-jan's) mother died of illness in November 1976. (Sun Wei-jan), a party cadre, did not act properly under the influence of the party. Instead, he used feudal and superstitious rites of the old society for his mother's funeral.

More serious was that (Changching) commune, (Sun Wei-jan's) home town, was afflicted with a flood that year, and, in spite of this adversity, he appropriated the relief grain and relief funds in order to hold the funeral.

The masses greatly resented these evil acts of appropriating the relief grain and relief funds to hold a funeral. In March 1978, the masses revealed the case during the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The prefectural and county party committees paid great attention to the case and sincerely investigated it. They held that what had been exposed by the masses was absolutely true and that the problem was serious in that (Sun Wei-jan), despite his positions as a Standing Committee member of the county party committee and director of the Organization Department, had made serious mistakes disregarding the party's discipline and the law of the state and corrupting the party's fine traditions and work style.

With criticism and assistance from the county party committee, (Sun Wei-jan) took a fairly good attitude in confessing his mistakes and returned all the grain and funds. After study by the county party committee and with approval from the prefectural party committee, he was given the disciplinary treatment of dismissal from all his posts inside and outside the party while retaining his party membership pending observation of his behavior for 2 years.

I. 20 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HONAN HOLDS FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

SK190848Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Honan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial farmland capital construction meeting. The tasks of the meeting were to further implement the guidelines of the national farmland capital construction conference, decide on the farmland capital construction plan for the coming winter-spring period and organize and lead the people to carry out the relevant principles, policies and measures and to make good preparations for launching a new upsurge in this work.

Attending the meeting were 789 persons, including secretaries of all prefectural, municipal and county party committees in charge of agriculture, responsible persons of planning commissions, agricultural offices, financial offices, water conservancy departments, [words indistinct] farm machinery departments and scientific and technological departments as well as responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial military district and provincial party committee, the provincial military district and provincial departments concerned. Among those present were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Tai Su-li, Liu Hung-wen, Li Ching-wei, Chang Yao-tung, (Chao Wen-hu) and (Wang Yung-chen) and deputy commander of the provincial military district (Wang Chi-chun). Comrade Tai Su-li delivered a report and made a summing-up speech at the meeting.

After the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference had concluded, meetings of cadres at and above the commune party committee secretary level were called almost everywhere in the province in accordance with a plan of the provincial party committee. Through these meetings, the guidelines of the national conference were disseminated to various places for implementation and the guiding ideology, principles and policies on farmland capital construction were made clear to the comrades. Thus the comrades greatly enhanced their ideology and raised their understanding of this work.

At the initial stage of the provincial meeting, the participating comrades further studied the important instructions given by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li and the important speech by Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference. They unanimously held that the important instructions of Chairman Hua and other leading comrades at the central level represent a major policy decision on rapid development of agriculture and are of vital significance in upholding the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation, deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, doing a good job of farmland capital construction, accelerating the development of agriculture, and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

At the meeting, a responsible comrade of the provincial Water Conservancy Bureau reported on the 1977 Honan provincial farmland capital construction plan approved by the provincial party committee and elaborated on this plan.

I. 20 Sep 78

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HONAN CCP COMMITTEE TIGHTENS FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

OW192220Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Chengchow, 15 Sep--After the CCP Central Committee issued the circular ordering the Honan Provincial CCP Committee to sternly handle the case of serious violations of law and discipline by Su Hua, former first secretary of the Chumati Prefectural party committee in Honan, and other cadres, the Honan Provincial CCP Committee convened a meeting of party secretaries and cadres at prefectural, municipal and county levels to study and implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee circular. The participants examined their legal and mass concepts of current ideological and work conditions, exposed problems concerning violations of financial and economic regulations, and pledged to regard the task to tighten financial and economic regulations as a major struggle.

The participants unanimously held that the party Central Committee's handling of the problem in Chumati Prefecture was completely correct and very timely and that the circular is of great significance for educating cadres--particularly leading cadres at all levels--so as to raise their understanding, serve as examples for others, strengthen the socialist legal system, consolidate financial and economic work and restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition. Judging from the problems exposed at the meeting, violations of financial and economic regulations are indeed fairly pervasive and serious in Honan.

The meeting arranged for a major inspection of financial and economic regulations and stressed the necessity of mobilizing the masses to expose any violations of these regulations by leading departments at all levels and enterprises and units. At the same time, the meeting called on planning, financial, banking, supply and labor departments at all levels to faithfully perform their duty, tighten up inspection and surveillance and take the initiative to expose problems. The meeting pointed out that people may bypass the immediate leadership and report problems to higher levels and that no one should should take any kind of retaliation against those people. Any retaliation must be duly dealt with.

The host of materials analyzed at the meeting shows that the root of serious problems of repeated violations of financial and economic regulations lies in the "gang of four." To tighten financial and economic regulations it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and repudiate their crimes in preaching anarchism, undermining the socialist legal system and sabotaging unified planning.

To further implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instruction, the meeting called on party committees at all levels to mobilize immediately, vigorously publicize the instruction in a well planned manner and organize cadres and masses to study and discuss the instruction so that it will be known to every household, the socialist legal system can take deeper root in the hearts of the people and so that party discipline can be observed by everyone in a more rigid manner. This will insure implementation of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and early accomplishment of the four modernizations.

HUNAN LEADERS GREET KWANGSI DELEGATION

HK191010Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, led leading comrades at prefectural, county and commune levels in the region to inspect and direct work in Hunan Province from 6 to 14 September.

I. 20 Sep 78

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"They were warmly welcomed by the people of this province. When the Kwangsi delegation arrived in Changsha by train on the morning of 6 September, Mao Chih-yung, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, (Tung Chih-wen) and Chi Shou-liang, responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of provincial fronts concerned either warmly greeted the delegation at the railway station or visited the comrades of the delegation at their lodgings."

(Tung Chih-wen), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and responsible comrades of provincial fronts concerned accompanied the delegation on visits to places commemorating Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities, including Chingshitang and the Hunan Provincial No 1 Teachers Institute. The delegation led by Chih Ying-chi then paid a special visit to Shaoshan to see Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it and to inspect the Shaoshan irrigation area which was built under the personal guidance and command of wise leader Chairman Hua.

The delegation also visited and directed work in Changte Prefecture, Chuchou County and Hengtung County. "It put emphasis on inspecting and becoming familiar with forestry, farmland capital construction, commune- and brigade-run enterprises and hybrid late rice in this province. Comrades of the Kwangsi delegation offered many valuable views on this province's work. Their views will greatly spur this province's work. The Kwangsi delegation successfully concluded its visit to this province on 14 September in Hengyang where it boarded a train for Kwangsi."

HUPEH DAILY CALLS FOR PROMOTING AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING

HK191321Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 19 September editorial: "We Must Strive To Make a Great Breakthrough in Summer Grain Production Next Year"]

[Excerpts] The key to making a great breakthrough in summer grain and oil production next year is to revolutionize our guiding ideology. Next year is the final year for achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Speeding up the development of agriculture and reaping a better bumper harvest next year will lay a solid foundation for rapidly fulfilling the four modernizations. This is a strategic political task and a requirement for developing the revolution. This is also an urgent demand of the masses. Only by viewing our agricultural production from this aspect can we grasp autumn transplanting well with high standards and quality.

The present problem is that the leading cadres in some localities have not yet paid attention to summer grain production. Some comrades always complain that the output of summer grain is low and never try to improve the situation. We must eliminate the old thinking, further liberate our thinking, make use of favorable conditions, overcome unfavorable factors and fully tap potentials.

In this year's autumn transplanting we must concentrate our forces on transplanting summer crops well before manpower is sent to work on farmland capital construction. We must guarantee that all summer crops are fertilized. We must conduct "manure-collection month" activities throughout the province. We must concentrate leadership, manpower and tools and guarantee timely autumn transplanting. We must also strengthen field management. We must not forget the lessons and must make overall arrangements for leadership, manpower and farmland capital construction.

To rapidly develop agriculture and make a great breakthrough in summer grain production next year, the leadership at all levels must further establish the thinking that agriculture is the foundation. We must use the spirit of rectification to resolutely implement the party's rural economic policies, really improve the work style of the cadres and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and people in boldly pursuing socialism. We must widely mobilize the people and sum up experiences and lessons gained in summer grain and oil production.

BRIEFS

HUNAN STUDENT ADMISSION WORK--The reappraisals of examination papers and the political screening and physical examinations of candidates in this year's college student enrollment work in Hunan have been completed. Student admission work is now underway. Starting from 15 September to the end of the month, various colleges will send out letters to notify candidates of their admission. This year's candidates in Hunan scored better than those of last year. According to statistics following the reappraisal of examination papers, 17,938 candidates attained the minimum scores for admission. Among the candidates, 3,008 applied for arts courses and 14,930 for science and engineering courses. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Sep 78 HK]

WUHAN PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT--The Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a 13 September rally in Wuhan to mobilize the people to carry out a patriotic public health movement and activities to improve the appearance of Wuhan. Wang Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu and Liu Hu-nung, responsible comrades of Hupeh and Wuhan, attended the rally. Wang Chieh, deputy secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Chiao Te-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the spirit of the on-the-spot meeting on conducting patriotic public health movements that was recently held in Shantung by the State Council. Liu Hui-nung, second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK]

HUPEH POSTHUMOUS REHABILITATION--(Chang Ming), former deputy secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CYL Committee, died in 1968 at the age of 42 because of the persecution of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The provincial CYL Committee held a memorial ceremony for him on 8 September to restore his reputation. (Shih Chuan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; Tien Ying, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the meeting. Comrade (Tang Chen-shen), deputy director of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade (Liu Ting-tung), secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, gave a memorial speech. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION--Liu Tien-fe and Liang Wei-lin, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yeh Chien-min, Hsiung Fei, Su Ko-chih and Huang Yeh, responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units and the provincial military district; Tu Chen-hsiang and Tso Ming, responsible comrades of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Yang Ko-chung), (Feng Hsueh-yueh) and (Lin Hsueh Kuang), responsible persons concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended a reception on 8 September to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Liu Tien-fu spoke at the reception. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Sep 78 HK]

MA LI ATTENDS KWEICHOW CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

HK191025Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the afternoon of 16 September to analyze the present excellent situation in the rural areas to sum up the fine experiences gained in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout Kweichow, in overcoming serious drought and in reaping a bumper harvest, to further formulate plans for the three autumn tasks and to call on the leading cadres at all levels to really improve their work style, grasp present rural work well, give full play to the socialist activism of the commune members and people, work hard and strive to create conditions for reaping a bumper harvest next year. Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave an important speech at the conference." The participants said: The reasons we have been able to reap a bumper harvest despite serious drought and other natural disasters are:

"1. We have seriously implemented the series of important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and implemented the party's policies. All localities have taken exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and have scored outstanding achievements in the two blows movement." As a result, the work style of the cadres has been improved and the socialist activism of the people has been increased.

"2. We have done well in promoting farmland capital construction. Last winter and this spring, we have improved 7.71 million mou of land and soil, increased the irrigated area by 620,000 mou, improved 289,000 mou of irrigated areas, planted trees on or developed 4.1 million mou of land and built small hydroelectricity stations with a total capacity of 28,500 kilowatts."

"3. We have grasped scientific farming relentlessly and well and have popularized fine seeds in a big way. Since returning from our visit to Hunan last year, all localities have popularized hybrid rice and transplanted it on more than a million mou of land." We have also reaped a bumper harvest of hybrid corn on more than a million mou of land.

"4. We have reformed our farming system and transplanted summer crops in a big way." As a result, Tsuni Prefecture and many counties in Tungjen Prefecture have reaped a bumper harvest of summer crops.

5. Many localities have shifted to transplanting dry-land crops when the water supply was insufficient.

"6. The state has increased its investment and all trades and professions have strengthened their support for agriculture."

7. Party committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over agricultural production. "The overall situation in the province is now excellent and there is stability and unity throughout all localities. In the localities which suffered serious natural disasters and a decrease in production, the sentiments of the cadres and people are also stable.

The participants also demanded that leading cadres at all levels correctly assess the present situation, do well in political and ideological work to raise their understanding, do well in grain work, the minor autumn harvest and sideline production and do well in autumn transplanting. The participants also urged party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over this work. They said: We must conduct research and investigation, go deep into the reality, sum up positive and negative experiences gained in agricultural production and analyze and solve problems well. All top leaders must personally take action. We must also do well in this year's distribution work, formulate plans for farmland capital construction in this winter and next spring and grasp all work well.

INNER MONGOLIA CULTURE BUREAU SCORES ATTACKS AGAINST ULANFU

SK181232Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Article by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Culture Bureau: "Thoroughly Criticize the Theory of Four Evolutions Which Was Used as a Theoretical Basis To Fabricate an Incorrect Verdict Against the New (Nei Jen) Party]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have reversed the verdict on "digging out the new (Nei Jen) party," a historical incorrect case. This is a very important victory of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, who hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and wipe out the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionism of Lin Piao and the gang of four. This demonstrates the boundless concern shown by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The root cause of the historical incorrect case of "digging out the new (Nei Jen)" party lies with Lin Piao and the gang of four, and the major responsibilities fell on those responsible persons of the former party core group of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. (Wu-lan-pa-kan), a political swindler, acted as a vanguard and hatchetman and committed unforgivable crimes. The so-called theory of four evolutions fabricated by (Wu-lan-pa-kan) is the theoretical basis of this historical incorrect case.

Today, in order to thoroughly correct the right and wrong they turned upside down in the fields of political line, ideology and theory and to thoroughly smash the mental fetters imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four on the people of various nationalities throughout the autonomous region, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize the extremely reactionary fallacy of the theory of four evolutions.

How did the theory of four evolutions come out into the open? In the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four worked in collusion and joined in a conspiracy. They first tackled the field of literature and art and concocted the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister literary and art line. Following this, they stirred up the reactionary ideological trend of suspecting and overthrowing all in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of leading cadres from the central to the local level and to fulfill their wolfish ambition to usurp party and state power. At this juncture, (Wu-lan-pa-kan) thought that the time was ripe and sprang out.

In line with Lin Piao's reactionary dogma that it was impossible to make great accomplishments without telling lies, he groundlessly fabricated a theory of four evolutions, that is, the Communist Party of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region evolved from the (Nei Jen) party, its Communist Youth League evolved from the (Nei Jen) league, its troops evolved from the (?iron-blood) unit and the autonomous (?army) and its cadres evolved from nobles and aristocrats.

The spearhead of this theory of four evolutions was pointed directly at the cadres and masses of various nationalities in our party, army and autonomous region. It is a reproduction of Lin Piao's and the gang of four's fallacies of the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line, of suspecting and overthrowing all and of ferreting out "the handful" in the army. The crucial point of the theory is to do away with a large number of revolutionary leading cadres in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and usurp leading power so as to realize their fond dreams of changing the dynasty.

Those responsible persons of the former party core group of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee followed Lin Piao and the gang of four. They learned from renegade Chiang Ching and that big henchman of Lin Piao's antiparty clique the sinister opinion that Inner Mongolia was like a pool of stagnant water and that the major contradiction in Inner Mongolia was the split between different nationalities. They launched vicious attacks and leveled false charges against comrade Ulanfu. (Wu-lan-pa-kan) who habitually indulged in trickery and machinations, soon was valued highly and assigned to an important post by them. Then the theory of four evolutions became a theoretical basis for digging out the new (Nei Jen) party.

Those responsible persons of the former party core group of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee obstinately stood on the side of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line raised by Lin Piao and the gang of four, and turned deaf ears to Chairman Mao's directives. They wantonly collected false charges and branded Comrade Ulanfu "general chief of the new (Nei Jen) party" by changing the fallacy of the four evolutions. They babbled that Ulanfu's sinister line was thick and long.

(Wu-lan-pa-kan) went even farther in making fabrications. He sent materials containing diagrams to every place, held sinister meetings and made reports. He even flagrantly started the rumor that there was not only the new (Nei Jen) Party, but more than 120 organizations of this party of various types and so forth. The more he fabricated, the more the fabrications were illogical and deviated from principle.

Those responsible persons of the party core group of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee failed to carry out studies and investigations. Instead, on the basis of the fallacy of the four evolutions dished up by (Wu-lan-pa-kan) and company, they went all out to dig out the new (Nei Jen) Party from both high and low levels in the region and to extort confession and give credence to such confession, thus persecuting a large number of cadres and masses. They seriously undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities, damaged our national unity and army, government and army--people and relations and adversely affected the stability and unity in this northern border region of the motherland. They also undermined the struggle to combat revisionism and socialist revolution and construction in our region.

INNER MONGOLIAN DAILY Article

SK170321Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Article by mass criticism group of the INNER MONGOLIA DAILY: "Absurd Argument and Vicious Motives"]

[Excerpts] On 24 November 1968, INNER MONGOLIA DAILY carried an infamous reactionary editorial, advocating "Relentlessness, the Basis." This editorial was politically reactionary and theoretically absurd, and its noxious effects were serious.

The editorial advocating "Relentlessness, the Basis" was an inevitable outcome of actively pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four under the control of those elements of the former regional party core group. With the criminal purpose of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of suspecting and overthrowing all in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of leading cadres of the party, government and army both at central and local levels. Those elements of the former regional party core group followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, pushed their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and unscrupulously directed the spearhead of attack at vast numbers of cadres and masses of various nationalities in our region.

Drawing subjective and groundless conclusions, they arbitrarily asserted that there was a large counterrevolutionary organization--a (Chin Nei-jen) party--in the Inner Mongolia region. They slandered Comrade Ulanfu as the ringleader of the so-called (Chin Nei-jen) party and vilified veteran cadres of various nationalities who had worked with Comrade Ulanfu and made great contributions to the undertaking of revolution and construction of our region as being a so-called antiparty clique of traitors.

They babbled that Ulanfu was entrenched in Inner Mongolia for the whole 20 years and that the influence of his sinister line was wide and deep. They asserted that the (Chin Nei-jen) party which was fabricated by them was a hidden setup of the Ulanfu antiparty clique of traitors. They went all out to encircle and overthrow this hidden setup. They said it was necessary to fight an offensive battle, to wage an over-all surprise attack, to divide forces, to encircle enemies and make one vigorous effort to defeat them one by one.

Now we can clearly see that the dishing up of that reactionary editorial "Relentlessness, the Basis" was by no means an accidental oversight but an inevitable product of those elements of the former regional party core group in actively pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four of suspecting all and overthrowing all.

This editorial was written under the direct instruction of that major policy maker and director who fabricated the historical false case of digging out the (Chin Nei-jen) party. It was published after being revised and approved in his office. This editorial totally denied that digging out the so-called (Chin Nei-jen) party completely reversed the relationship between the enemies and ourselves and caused extremely serious effects. It asserted that the urgent problem of Inner Mongolia was right deviation and failing to treat enemies relentlessly, thus it was necessary to take the initiative in waging surprise attacks on enemies and in opposing right deviationism relentlessly. Openly tampering with Chairman Mao's directive, it advocated "Relentlessness, the Basis," babbling that if you failed to treat enemies relentlessly, you would never strike them surely nor accurately, and clamoring that the problem of accuracy should be solved on the basis of relentlessness.

"Relentlessness, the Basis" is extremely absurd theoretically. Everyone knows that to carry out class struggle, it is necessary, first of all, to distinguish between enemies and ourselves. The question of who is our enemy and who is our friend is a question of prime importance in revolution as well as in the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, the key to struggling against enemies lies in accuracy. Only by solving the problem of accuracy can we speak of sureness and relentlessness. In other words, in class struggle, only by strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling two contradictions of different natures, accurately directing the spearhead of attack at the genuine counterrevolutionaries--but not confusing the two contradictions of different natures and not regarding our comrades as counterrevolutionaries--can we have a correct orientation in struggling against enemies and accurately grasp policies.

In the historical false case of digging out the (Chin Nei-jen) party, a handful of class enemies who leaped at the chance to take class revenge and those criminal elements who were involved in serious violation of law and discipline ran amok and created terrifying accidents using force to ruthlessly persecute cadres and masses of various nationalities. Instead of being exposed and punished, they were protected, commended, promoted and placed in high positions by those elements of the former regional party core group. This fully explained the reactionary class essence of the reactionary fallacy "Relentlessness, the Basis."

However, we should see that the majority of those who engaged in the activity of digging out the (Chin Nei-jen) party did not know the truth, and that some of them were even forced.

All these comrades were freed from responsibility. It is also significant that they were also victims of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We should help them to sum up experiences and lessons, get well united with them and advance hand in hand.

We should clearly see that there were only a handful of class enemies who leaped at the chance to take class revenge and criminal elements who were involved in serious violations of law and discipline. Toward this, we must have an all-round and correct assessment and understanding.

TIENTSIN FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES MAIZE PRODUCTION

SK200758Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 16 September the Tientsin municipal party committee held an on-the-spot meeting at (Chuchuangtzu) brigade of (Kaochiachuang) commune in Paoti County to discuss how to score a high maize yield. Present and speaking at the on-the-spot meeting were Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Yen Ta-kai, secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. They expressed the hope that leading cadres at all levels would extensively mobilize the masses to grasp the maize harvesting season, sincerely sum up experiences gained in this year's corn production, formulate next year's corn production plan and strive to wrest a bumper harvest in agriculture next year.

Present at this on-the-spot meeting were deputy secretaries of the party committees and vice chairmen of the revolutionary committees in charge of agriculture in suburban counties, heads of agriculture offices, directors of agriculture and forestry bureaus, scientific and technical personnel and responsible comrades of brigades of the (Kaochiachuang) commune, as well as of departments concerned of Tientsin Municipality, totaling 200 people.

In his speech, after praising the people's efforts in wresting an agricultural bumper harvest this year, Comrade Lin Hu-chia particularly elucidated the issue of how to wrest a great bumper harvest in agriculture next year. He said: We must lay plans for cultivating wheat and maize well. [words indistinct] While harvesting maize this year, we must sum up experiences gained in maize production and, on the basis of these experiences, work out plans for scoring a high maize yield next year. We must mobilize the masses this year to discuss clearly what kinds of fine strains are going to be popularized and what kinds of measures are going to be adopted next year. All suburban counties must carry out experimental farming and cultivate Taishan No 75 and other fine strains of maize on a trial basis.

Cities and suburban counties must set up seed companies and improve water and manure conditions. We must insure an ample supply of water for wheat and maize, raise hogs in a big way, increase fertilizer and establish high yield areas.

He said: A plan without implementation will not do. We must study and implement it. The main method for implementation is for all suburban counties to sincerely solve problems of leading bodies. Leadership at all levels must sincerely implement the lines, principles and policies set forth by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and commune members. In addition, we must select and foster experts in cultivating all kinds of crops and rely on them to popularize experiences in scientific farming. It is unacceptable not to rely on backbone cadres.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia pointed out: To implement these measures, we should still learn from Tachai and carry out large-scale mass movements.

In his speech, Comrade Yen Ta-kai stressed: All suburban counties must cultivate seeds with their own efforts and build base areas for seeds well. It is necessary to accumulate manure, because if we want to have a high yield we cannot do without manure. We must popularize the experiences of Wuching County and (Hsiaoyangchuang) brigade of (Peicheng) commune as well as that of other suburban counties in developing hog raising and increasing farm manure.

TIENTSIN FIRST SECRETARY GIVES LECTURE ON TRUTH

SK190908Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The party school of the Tientsin municipal party committee on 11 September held an opening ceremony for a study class for labor models. Attending the ceremony were first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and president of the party school of the Tientsin municipal party committee Lin Hu-chia, secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and first vice president of the party school of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Pan Ju-sheng), Standing Committee member of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Li Yen-wu) and responsible comrades of the organization and propaganda department of the Tientsin municipal party committee, the Political Department of the Industrial and Communications Office and the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: The overwhelming majority of the comrades participating in the study class have gone through the ninth, tenth and eleventh struggles between the two lines. Now they bear responsibility for realizing the four modernizations on various fronts. They have gathered in one place to conscientiously study the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, earnestly study the 11th party congress line, expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and clarify the rights and wrongs in line. This study class provides a very good chance to study.

Clarifying the rights and wrongs in line from the theoretical point of view, distinguishing between what belongs to Marxism and what belongs to revisionism and differentiating between what is right and what is wrong constitutes a task more arduous than that we had in the initial period of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Then, with concrete facts, Comrade Lin Hu-chia expounded the great important significance of conscientious study in close connection with the history of our party in the struggle between the two lines--in particular the history of the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four, and in accordance with the 11th party congress line and the general task for the new period set forth by wise leader Chairman Hua. He pointed out: The major task of this study class is to study the important speeches and documents of Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee, study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, clarify rights and wrongs in line, discuss how to fulfill the general task for the new period and follow wise leader Chairman Hua to embark on the new Long March.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia profoundly expounded on the Marxist theory of knowledge on the basis of exposing and criticizing various counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four of brandishing such big sticks as the theory of productive forces, controlling, checking and suppressing the workers, putting technique in command and material incentives to sabotage revolution and production.

He said: Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. Theory is not correct until it is verified through practice. This is Chairman Mao's consistent teaching. Chairman Mao developed the Marxist theory of knowledge in his brilliant works "On Practice," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From." Lin Piao and the gang of four trampled Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and negated the idea that practice is the only criterion for testing truth. In accordance with the requirements for usurping party and state power, they willfully reversed right and wrong and confused white and black. Thus idealism and metaphysics ran amok, the party's fine work style was seriously corrupted, the people's ideology was confused and serious losses were caused to socialist revolution and production.

With a host of vivid facts and in connection with the issue of developing productive force, Comrade Lin Hu-chia further expounded the relationship between practice and theory. He said: Theory must be verified through practice. Theory is correct if it promotes the development of productive forces and is progressive. Theory is wrong if it undermines productive forces and is backward and reactionary. This is true in natural sciences as well as social sciences. Neither of them can deviate from social practice. Apart from social practice, there would be no criterion for testing truth.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia pointed out: The Marxist theory of knowledge is a theoretical base for the party's fine work style. In the practice of long-term revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao cultivated the three major work styles of the party with the Marxist theory of knowledge. After each major struggle of our party between two lines, Chairman Mao always used the Marxist theory of knowledge to educate the entire party, unify the entire party ideologically and defend the theoretical base of the party.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's unfulfilled wish and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we should conduct re-education in the Marxist theory of knowledge and apply the Marxist theory of knowledge in summing up both positive and negative experiences gained by our country in the past 28 years, so that we can more closely combine theory and practice in the new historical conditions and make greater contributions to accelerating the four modernizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Lin Hu-chia urged: It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward study and pay attention to the methods of study. In study, it is imperative to carry out the principle of less but better, strive to completely understand and master one or two issues, overcome formalism in study, stress efficiency and continuously sum up experiences in study. Through study, it is necessary to make a great improvement in raising our political consciousness and theoretical level.

BRIEFS

SHIHCHIUANG ELECTRIC NETWORK--Standard cycles were restored to the electric network in Shihchiachuang, Hopei, beginning 1 September. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the electric network in Shihchiachuang was operated for a long time at unstable cycles which adversely affected production. This problem was solved with the help of the provincial Power Bureau and departments concerned. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

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